

Pennington
MUSEUM.
FOR
Young GENTLEMEN and LADIES:
OR,
A PRIVATE TUTOR
For Little MASTERS and Misses.

CONTAINING.

A Variety of useful Subjects, and in particular,

- | | |
|---|---|
| I. Directions for Reading with Elegance and Propriety. | on the World; with short Rules of Religion and Morality. |
| II. The antient and present State of Great-Britain; with a compendious History of England. | VIII. Tables of Weights and Measures. |
| III. An Account of the Solar System. | IX. Explanation of Abbreviations used in Words and Dates. |
| IV. Historical and Geographical Description of the several Countries in the World; with the Manners, Customs, and Habits of the People. | X. The seven Wonders of the World. |
| V. An Account of the Arts and Sciences. | XI. Prospect and Description of the burning Mountain. |
| VI. Rules for Behaviour. | XII. Dying Words and Behaviour of Great Men, when just quitting the Stage of Life; with many other useful Particulars, all in a plain familiar Way for Youth of both Sexes. |
| VII. Advice to young Persons on their entering up- | |

WITH
LETTERS, TALES, and FABLES, for Amusement and Instruction; illustrated with CUTS.

THE FOURTH EDITION.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. NEWBERRY, in St. Paul's Church-Yard; and
B. COLLINS, in Salisbury. 1763. [Price 1s.]

*This Day is publish'd, Price 1s. neatly bound and gilt,
adorn'd with Twelve Copper-Plate Cuts,*

THE POLITE ACADEMY, OR
Instructions for a genteel Behaviour and polite Ad-
dress in Masters and Misses: Serving as a Foundation for
the Manners and Behaviour of an accomplish'd Gentleman
or Lady in any Stage of Life.

Illustrated with a Set of genteel Figures neatly engrav'd,
of young Gentlemen and Ladies in proper Attitudes; adapt-
ed to a Set of Rules, for attaining a graceful Posture, an
agreeable Motion, and genteel Air, upon all Occasions,

To which are prefix'd, by Way of Introduction,

The Beauty and Advantages of a genteel Behaviour and
Complaisance. And at the End are some Rules and Ob-
servations for moral Behaviour in young Ladies; very ne-
cessary to be inculcated while at the Boarding School, and
practis'd when they come from it.

Manners makyth Man. WILLIAM of WICKHAM.

London: Printed for R. Baldwin, at the Rose in Pater-
noster-Row; and B. Collins, in Salisbury. 1763.





FROM

The GUARDIAN, No. III.

BY WAY OF

INTRODUCTION.

I AM very much concerned when I see young Gentlemen of Fortune and Quality so wholly set upon Pleasure and Diversions, that they neglect all those Improvements in Wisdom and Knowledge which may make them easy to themselves and useful to the World. The greatest Part of our *British* Youth lose their Figure, and grow out of Fashion by that Time they are five and twenty. As soon as the natural Gaiety and Amiability of the young Man wears off, they have nothing left to recommend them, but *lie by* the rest of their Lives among the Lumber and Refuse of the Species. It sometimes happens, indeed, that for want of applying themselves in due Time to the Pursuit of Knowledge, they take up a Book in their declining Years, and grow very hopeful Scholars by that Time they are threescore. I must, therefore, earnestly press my Readers, who

are in the Flower of their Youth, to labour at those Accomplishments which may set off their Persons when their Bloom is gone, and to lay in timely Provisions for Manhood and old Age. In short, I would advise the Youth of fifteen to be dressing up every Day the Man of fifty, or to consider how to make himself venerable at three-score.

Young Men, who are naturally ambitious, would do well to observe how the greatest Men of Antiquity made it their Ambition to excel all their Contemporaries in Knowledge. *Julius Caesar* and *Alexander*, the most celebrated Instances of human Greatness, took a particular Care to distinguish themselves by their Skill in the Arts and Sciences. We have still extant several Remains of the former, which justify the Character given of him by the learned Men of his own Age. As for the latter it is a known Saying of his, that he was more obliged to *Aristotle*, who had instructed him, than to *Philip*, who had given him Life and Empire. There is a Letter of his recorded by *Plutarch* and *Aulus Gellius*, which he wrote to *Aristotle* upon hearing that he had published those Lectures he had given him in private. This Letter was written in the following Words, at a Time when he was in the Height of his *Persian* Conquest.

Alexander

Alexander to Aristotle, *Greeting.*

YOU have not done well to publish your Books of select Knowledge; for what is there now, in which I can surpass others, if those Things which I have been instructed in are communicated to every Body? For my own Part I declare to you, I would rather excel others in Knowledge than in Power.

' Farewell.'

We see by this Letter, that the Love of Conquest was but the second Ambition in *Alexander's* Soul. Knowledge is indeed that, which, next to Virtue, truly and essentially raises one Man above another. It finishes one half of the human Soul. It makes Life pleasant to us, fills the Mind with entertaining Views, and administers to it a perpetual Series of Gratifications. It gives Ease to Solitude, and Gracefulness to Retirement. It fills a public Station with suitable Abilities, and adds a Lustre to those who are in the Possession of them.

Learning, by which I mean all useful Knowledge, whether speculative or practical, is in popular and mixt Governments the natural Source of Wealth and Honour. If we look into most of the Reigns from the Conquest, we shall find that the Favourites of each Reign have been those who have raised themselves. The greatest Men are generally the Growth of that particular Age

in which they flourish. A Superior Capacity for Business and a more extensive Knowledge, are the Steps by which a new Man often mounts to Favour, and outshines the rest of his Contemporaries. But when Men are actually born to Titles, it is almost impossible that they should fail of receiving an additional Greatness, if they take Care to accomplish themselves for it.

The Story of *Solomon's Choice* does not only instruct in that Point of History, but furnishes out a very fine Moral to us, namely, that he who applies his Heart to Wisdom, does, at the same Time, take the most proper Method for gaining long Life, Riches and Reputation, which are very often not only the Rewards, but the Effects of Wisdom.




DIRECTIONS

FOR

Little MASTERS and MISSES,

How to read well, to keep their Stops, and pronounce or speak their Words properly; which will make every Body delighted to hear them read, or talk in Company.

Of Quantity and Accent.

N the Pronunciation, or Speaking of Words, every Syllable must be sounded according to its *Quantity*, and every Word, consisting of two or more Syllables, must have its proper *Accent*. By *Quantity*, I mean the Distinction of Syllables into long and short, in reading either Prose or Verse. By *Accent* I mean the particular Emphasis or Stress of Sound, which the Voice lays upon any Syllable, whether long or short, as *Dò* in *Dò-ver*, or *Hàr* in *Hàr-row*; again, the Accent is more commonly laid upon a long Syllable than a short one, but not always; and generally upon the same Syllable in the same Word,

Word, tho' there are a few Exceptions : For the same Word, when used as an *Affirmation*, has the Accent on the last Syllable, as, to *convert* ; but when us'd for a *Name*, it must be accented on the first, as *Convert*. Nor are compound and derivative Words always accented like the Primitives : For in *Maker* the Accent lies hard on the first Syllable, but in the Compound *Shoemaker* it is entirely lost. So the Word *prefer* has the Accent upon the last Syllable, but the Derivative Word *Preference* on the first, &c.

Some long Words have two, others three Accents ; but, in these Cases, the last is generally the strongest, as *omnipresent*, *Transubstantiation*. There is no certain Rule for placing the Accent ; so that must be determined by Custom, tho' 'tis observable, that the Accent in our Language is for the general Part removed as far as conveniently may be from the last Syllable ; I shall therefore only add this particular Remark, that in Words which consist of two short, or two long Syllables, the Accent is laid on the first, as *happy*, *private*, &c. If the first Syllable only is long the Accent is laid upon it. When the Accent is laid upon the last Syllable, the Word is commonly a Compound, as *prevent*. If the Word consists of three or more Syllables, the Accent is very rarely laid on the two last, but more commonly on the first and second, as *Temperance*, *abominable*. Proper Tables of Words are the only Things to set Children right in this Particular.*

* Of which you find the best in Fenning's Spelling-Book.

NOTES and POINTS used in WRITING and PRINTING.

Before I begin to lay down Rules for Reading, it will be necessary to take Notice of the several Points or Marks us'd in Printing, or Writing, for resting or stopping the Voice, which are four in Number, called,

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. The Comma (,) | 3. Colon (:) |
| 2. Semicolon (;) | 4. Period (.) |


These Points are to give a proper Time for Breathing when you read, and to prevent Confusion of Sense in joining Words together in a Sentence. The *Comma* stops the Reader's Voice till he can tell *One*, and divides the lesser Parts of a Sentence. The *Semicolon* divides the greater Parts of the Sentence, and requires the Reader to pause while he can count *Two*. The *Colon* is used where the Sense is complete, and not the Sentence, and rests the Voice of the Reader till he can count *Three*. The *Period* is put when the Sentence is ended, and requires a Pause while he can tell *Four*.

But we must here remark, that the *Colon* and *Semicolon* are frequently used promiscuously, especially in our Bibles.

There are two other Points, which may be called Marks of Affection; the one of which is termed an *Interrogation*, which signifies a Question

tion being ask'd, and express'd thus (?); the other called an *Admiration* or *Exclamation*, and mark'd thus (!). These two Points require a Pause as long as a Period.

We have twelve other Marks to be met with in Reading, namely,

1. Apostrophe	(')	7. Section	(§)
2. Hyphen	(-)	8. Ellipsis	(—)
3. Parenthesis	()	9. Index	()
4. Brackets	[]	10. Asterisk	(*)
5. Paragraph	(¶)	11. Obelisk	(†)
6. Quotation	(")	12. Caret	(^)

Apostrophe is set over a Word where some Letter is wanting, as in *lov'd*. *Hyphen* joins Syllables and Words together, as *Pan-cake*. *Parenthesis* includes something not necessary to the Sense, as, *I know that in me* (that is, in my Flesh) *liveth*, &c. *Brackets* include a Word or Words mention'd as the Matter of Discourse, as, *The little Word* [Man] *makes a great Noise*, &c. They are also us'd to inclose a cited Sentence, or what is to be explain'd, and sometimes the Explanation itself. *Brackets* and *Parenthesis* are often us'd for each other without Distinction. *Paragraph* is chiefly used in the Bible, and denotes the Beginning of a new Subject. *Quotation* is us'd to distinguish what is taken from an Author in his own Words. *Section* shews the Division of a Chapter. *Ellipsis* is us'd when Part of a Word or Sentence is omitted, as P—ce. *Index* denotes some remarkable Passage. *Asterisk* refers to some
Note

Note in the Margin, or Remarks at the Bottom of the Pages; and when many stand together thus * * *, they imply that something is wanting, or not fit to be read in the Author. The *Obelisk* or *Dagger*, and also parrallel Lines mark'd thus (||), refer to something in the Margin. The *Caret*, mark'd thus (Λ), is made Use of in Writing, when any Line or Word is left out, and wrote over where it is to come in, as thus,

bad

A certain Man two Sons :

Λ

Here the Word *bad* was left out, wrote over, and mark'd by the *Caret* where to come in.

It may also in this Place be proper to mention the crooked Lines or *Braces*, which couple two or three Words or Lines together, that tend to the same Thing; for Instance,

The Vowel *a* has $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a long} \\ \text{a short} \\ \text{a broad} \end{array} \right\}$ Sound.

This is often used in Poetry, when three Lines have the same Rhyme.

The other Marks relate to single Words, as *Dialysis* or *Diæresis*, plac'd over Vowels to shew they must be pronounc'd in distinct Syllables, as *Raphaël*. The *Circumflex* is set over a Vowel to carry a long Sound, as *Euphrâtes*. An *Accent* is mark'd thus (â), to shew where the Emphasis must be plac'd, as *neglect*; or to shew that the Consonant

Consonant following must be pronounced double, as *Hòmage*. To these may be added the long (-) and short (°) Marks, which denote the Quantity of Syllables, as *Water*.

RULES for READING.

When you have gain'd a perfect Knowledge of the Sounds of Letters, never guess at a Word on Sight lest you get a Habit of reading falsely. Pronounce every Word distinctly. Let the Tone of your Voice be the same in Reading as in Speaking. Never read in a Hurry, lest you learn to stammer. Read no louder than to be heard by those about you. Observe to make your Pauses regular, and make not any where the Sense will admit of none. Suit your Voice to the Subject. Be attentive to those who read well, and remember to imitate their Pronunciation. Read often before good Judges, and thank them for correcting you. Consider well the Place of Emphasis, and pronounce it accordingly: For the Stress of Voice is the same with regard to Sentences as in Words. The Emphasis or Force of Voice is for the most Part laid upon the accented Syllable; but if there is a particular Opposition between two Words in a Sentence, one whereof differs from the other in Part, the Accent must be remov'd from its Place: For Instance, *The Sun shines upon the Just and upon the Unjust*. Here the Emphasis is laid upon the first Syllable in *unjust*, because it is oppos'd to *Just* in the same Sentence, without

without which Opposition it should lie in its proper Place, that is, on the last Syllable, as, *we must not imitate the unjust Practices of others.*

The general Rule for knowing which is the emphatical Word in a Sentence, is, *to consider the Design of the Whole*; for particular Directions cannot be easily given, excepting only where Words evidently oppose one another in a Sentence, and those are always *emphatical*. So frequently is the Word that asks a Question, as, *who, what, when, &c.* but not always. Nor must the Emphasis be always laid upon the same Words in the same Sentence, but varied according to the principal Meaning of the Speaker. Thus suppose I enquire, *Did my Father walk abroad Yesterday?* If I lay the Emphasis upon the Word *Father*, 'tis evident I want to know whether it was *he*, or *some Body else*. If I lay it upon *walk*, the Person I speak to will know, that I want to be inform'd whether he went on *Foot* or rode on *Horseback*. If I put the Emphasis upon *Yesterday*, it denotes, that I am satisfied that my Father went abroad, and on *Foot*, tho' I want to be inform'd whether it was *Yesterday*, or some Time before.

RULES to read VERSE.

There are two Ways of writing on a Subject, namely in *Prose* and *Verse*. *Prose* is the common Way of Writing, without being confin'd to a certain Number of Syllables, or having the Trouble of disposing of the Words in any particular Form. *Verse* requires Words to be rang'd so, as

the Accents may naturally fall on particular Syllables, and make a Sort of Harmony to the Ear: This is term'd *Metre* or *Measure*, to which Rhyme is generally added, that is, to make two or more Verses near to each other, end with the same Sound; but this Practice is not absolutely necessary: For that which has no Rhyme is call'd *Blank Verse*.

In *Metre* the Words must be dispos'd so, as the Accent may fall on every *Second*, *Fourth*, and *Sixth* Syllable; and also on the *Eighth*, *Tenth*, and *Twelfth*, if the Lines run to that Length. The following Verse of ten Syllables may serve for an Example:

The Mònarch spòke, and stràit a Mùrmur rose.

But *English* Poetry allows of frequent Variations from this Rule, especially in the first and second Syllables in the Line, as of the Verse which rhymes with the former, where the Accent is laid upon the first Syllable

Lòud as the Sùrges, wben the Tèmpèst blows.

But there are two Sorts of *Metre*, which vary from this Rule; one of which is when the Verse contains but seven Syllables, and the Accent lies upon the *First*, *Third*, *Fifth* and *Seventh*, as below.

*Còu'd we, wbhich we nèver càn,
Strètch our Lìves bèyònd their Spàn.*

*Beàuty like a Shàdow flìes,
And our Yòuth bèfòre us dìes.*

The other Sort has a hasty Sound, and requires an Accent upon every third Syllable, as,

*'Tis the Voice of the Sluggard, I bear him complain,
You have wak'd me too soon, I must slumber again.*

You must always observe to pronounce Verse as you do Prose, giving each Word and Syllable its natural Accent, with these two Restrictions: *First*, If there be no Point at the End of a Line, make a short Pause before you begin the next. *Secondly*, If any Word in a Line has two Sounds, give it that which agrees best with the Rhyme and Metre; for Example, the Word *Glittering* must sometimes be pronounced as of three Syllables, and sometimes *Glitt'ring*, as of two.

The Use of CAPITALS, and the different Letters us'd in Printing.

The Names of the Letters made Use of in printed Books are distinguished thus: The round, full and upright, is called the *Roman*; the long leaning narrow Letters are called *Italic*; and the antient black Character is called *English*. You have a Specimen as follows, *viz.*

The Roman.	The <i>Italic</i> .	The English.
Angel.	<i>Angel.</i>	Angel.

The *Old English* is seldom used but in Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, &c. The *Roman* is chiefly in Vogue for Books and Pamphlets, intermixed with *Italic*, to distinguish proper Names,

Chapters, Arguments, Words in any Foreign Language, Texts of Scripture, Citations from Authors, Speeches or Sayings of any Person, emphatical Words, and whatever is strongly significant.

The Use of Capitals, or great Letters, is to begin every Name of the supreme Being, as God, Lord, Almighty, Father, Son, &c. All proper Names of Men and Things, Titles of Distinction, as King, Duke, Lord, Knight, &c. must also begin with a Capital. So ought every Book, Chapter, Verse, Paragraph, and Sentence after a Period. A Saying, or Quotation from any Author shall begin with a Capital; as ought every Line in a Poem. I and O, when they stand single, must always be Capitals; any Words, particularly Names or Substantives, may begin with a Capital; but the common Way of beginning every Substantive with a Capital is not commendable.

Capitals are likewise often used for Ornament, as in the Title of Books; and also to express Numbers, and Abbreviations.





A concise Account of
ANCIENT BRITAIN.

CHAP. I.

E NGLAND and Scotland, tho' but one Island, are two Kingdoms, viz. the Kingdom of England, and the Kingdom of Scotland, which two Kingdoms being united, were in the Reign of King James I. called Great-Britain. The Shape of it is triangular, as thus Δ , and 'tis surrounded by the Seas. Its utmost Extent or Length is 812 Miles, and its Breadth is 320, and its Circumference 1836; and is reckon'd one of the finest Islands in Europe.

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The whole Island was anciently call'd Albion, which seems to have been soften'd from Alpion; because the Word Alp, in some of the original Western Languages, generally signifies very high Lands, or Hills; as this Isle appears to those who approach it from the Continent. It was likewise call'd Olbion, which in the Greek signifies *happy*; but of those Times there is no Certainty in History, more than that it had the Denomination, and was very little known by the rest of the World.

The People that first lived in this Island, according to the best Historians, were the Gauls, and afterwards the Britons. These Britons were tall, well made, and yellow hair'd, and liv'd frequently a Hundred and twenty Years, owing to their Sobriety and Temperance, and the Wholsomeness of the Air. The Use of Cloaths was scarce known among them. Some of them that inhabited the Southern Parts, covered their Nakedness with the Skins of Wild Beasts carelessly thrown over them, not so much to defend themselves against the Cold, as to avoid giving Offence to Strangers that came to traffic with them. By Way of Ornament they us'd to cut the Shape of Flowers, and Trees, and Animals on their Skin, and afterwards painted it of a Sky-colour, with the Juice of Woad, that never wore out. They liv'd in Woods, in Huts cover'd with Skins, Boughs, or Turf. Their Towns or Villages were a confus'd Parcel of Huts, placed at a little Distance from each other, without any Order or Distinction

Distinction of Streets. They were generally in the Middle of a Wood, defended with Ramparts, or Mounds of Earth thrown up. Ten or a Dozen of them, Friends and Brothers, liv'd together, and had their Wives in common. Their Food was Milk and Flesh got by Hunting, their Woods and Plains being well stock'd with Game. Fish and tame Fowls which they kept for Pleasure, they were forbid by their Religion to eat.

Their chief Commerce was with the Phænician Merchants, who, after the Discovery of the Island, exported every Year great Quantities of Tin, with which they drove a very gainful Trade with distant Nations.

In this Situation were the Ancient Britons, when Julius Cæsar, the first Emperor of Rome, and a great Conqueror, form'd a Design of invading their Islands; which the Britons hearing of, they endeavoured to divert him from his Purpose by sending Ambassadors with Offers of Obedience to him, which he refus'd, and in the 55th Year before the Coming of our Saviour upon Earth, he embark'd in Gaul (that is France) a great many Soldiers on board eighty Ships.

At his Arrival on the Coast of Britain, he sees the Hills and Cliffs that ran out into the Sea cover'd with Troops, that cou'd easily prevent his Landing, on which he sail'd two Leagues farther to a plain and open Shore; which the Britons perceiving, sent their Chariots and Horse that Way, whilst the rest of their Army advanced to support them. The Largeness of Cæsar's Vessels

sels hinder'd them from coming near the Shore, so that the Roman Soldiers saw themselves under a Necessity of leaping into the Sea, arm'd as they were, in Order to attack their Enemies, who stood ready to receive them on dry Ground. Cæsar perceiving his Soldiers did not exert their usual Bravery, orders some small Ships to get as near the Shore as possible, which they did, and with their Slings, Engines and Arrows, so pelted the Britons, that their Courage began to abate. But the Romans were unwilling to throw themselves into the Water, till one of their Standard-Bearers, by leaping in first with his Colours in his Hand, crying out aloud, *Follow me, follow Soldiers, unless you will betray the Roman Eagle into the Hands of the Enemy. For my Part, I am resolv'd to discharge my Duty to Cæsar and the Commonwealth.* Whereupon all the Soldiers followed him, and began the Fight. But their Resolution was not able to compel the Britons to give Ground; nay, it was fear'd they would have been repell'd, had not Cæsar caus'd armed Boats to supply them with Recruits, which made the Enemy fall back a little. The Romans improving this Advantage, advanc'd, and getting firm Footing on Land, press'd the Britons so vigorously, that they put them to the Rout. The Britons, astonish'd at the Roman Valour, and fearing a more obstinate Resistance would but expose them to greater Mischiefs, sent to sue for Peace and offer Hostages, which Cæsar accepted, and a Peace was concluded four Days after their Landing. Thus
having

having given an Account of ancient Briton, and Cæsar's Invasion, we shall proceed to the History of England, and the several Kings by whom it has been govern'd.

A Compendious HISTORY of ENGLAND.

C H A P. II.

AS England was long govern'd by Kings who were Natives of the Country, so it may not be improper to distinguish that Tract of Time by the Name of the British Period. Those Kings were afterwards subdu'd by the Romans, and the Time that warlike People retain'd their Conquest we shall call the Roman Period. When the Saxons brought this Country under their Subjection, we shall denominate the Time of their Sway the Saxon Period. Lastly, when the Danes invaded England, and conquer'd it, we shall term the Series of Years they possess'd it, the Danish Period.

This Country was originally called Albion, but one Brutus, a Grecian Hero, having landed here about 1100 Years before Christ, chang'd its ancient Name to Britannia: From which Time, to the Arrival of Julius Cæsar here, there had reign'd sixty-nine Kings, all Natives of England.

In Respect of the Roman Period, we may observe that Julius Cæsar first landed in Britain from

from Gallia, and made it tributary to the Romans; but soon after the Birth of Christ, the Emperor Claudius brought this Country intirely under his Subjection, and the Emperor Adrian built the long Wall between England and Scotland.

In the Beginning of the second Century, the Christian Religion was planted in England; and in the fifth Century the Britons, finding themselves overpower'd by the Scots, call'd over the Saxons to their Assistance, who were so charm'd with the Country, that they determined to continue here, and subdued it.

The most remarkable Occurrences in the Saxon Period are, that such of them who embark'd for England, had been particularly distinguish'd by the Name of Angles, and from them the Name of Britannia was chang'd to that of Anglia. The Saxons also divided the Country among themselves into seven Kingdoms, known by the Name of the Saxon Heptarchy, viz. 1. Kent, 2. Essex, 3. Suffex, 4. Wessex, 5. East-Anglia, 6. Mercia, 7. Northumberland. But at length Wessex, overpowering the rest, formed them all into one Monarchy.

One of those West-Saxon Kings, call'd Ina, made many good Laws, some of which are still extant: He also was the first that granted Peter's Pence to the Pope.

In regard to the Danish Period, we shall only remark, that the Danes had for a long Time acted as Pirates or Sea-Robbers upon the English Coasts,

Coasts, and made several Incursions into the Country, when their King Canute possess'd himself of the Crown of England; however, their Government did not continue long.

Canute reign'd eighteen Years, and left three Sons, Harold, Canute, and Sueno; to the first he gave England, to the second Denmark, and to the third Norway.

Harold reign'd five Years, and was succeeded by his half Brother Hardi-Canute, who died two Years after; and with him ended the tyrannical Government of the Danes in England.

The intermediate HISTORY of ENGLAND.

C H A P. III.

WE shall divide this Part of our History into four Periods; 1. The Kings of the Norman Line; 2. Those of the House of Anjou; 3. Of the House of Lancaster; 4. Of the House of York.

The NORMAN KINGS.

WILLIAM I. surnamed the Conqueror, gain'd a signal Victory over King Harold, by which Means he procured the Crown of England. This Prince was the Son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, by one of his Mistresses called Harlotte, from whom some think the Word Harlot is derived: However, as this Amour seems odd, we shall

shall entertain the Reader with an Account of it. The Duke riding one Day to take the Air, pass'd by a Company of Country Girls, who were dancing, and was so taken with the graceful Carriage of one of them, nam'd Harlotte, a Skinner's Daughter, whom he prevail'd, upon to cohabit with him, and she was ten Months after delivered of William; who, having reign'd 21 Years, died at Roven, in Sept. 1087.

WILLIAM II. surnamed Rufus, succeeded his Father: He built Westminster-Hall, rebuilt London-Bridge, and made a new Wall round the Tower of London. In his Time the Sea overflow'd a great Part of the Estate belonging to the Earl of Goodwin in Kent, which is at this Day called the Goodwin Sands. The King was kill'd accidentally by an Arrow in the New-Forest, and left no Issue. He reign'd 14 Years, and was buried in Winchester Cathedral.

HENRY I. youngest Son of William the Conqueror, succeeded his Brother William II. in 1100. He reduc'd Normandy, and made his Son Duke thereof. This Prince died in Normandy of a Surfeit, by eating Lampreys after Hunting, having reign'd 35 Years.

STEPHEN, surnamed of Blois, succeeded his Uncle Henry I. in 1135; but being continually harass'd by the Scots and Welsh, and having reign'd 19 Years in an uninterrupted Series of Trouble, he died at Dover 1154, and was buried in the Abbey at Feversham, which he had erected for the Burial Place of himself and Family.

HENRY

HENRY II. Son of Geofrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, succeeded Stephen in 1154. In him the Norman and Saxon Blood was united, and with him began the Race of the Plantagenets, which ended with Richard III. In this King's reign Thomas a Becket, Son to a Tradesman in London, who had a Syrian Woman for his Spouse, being bred up to the Law, was made Lord High Chancellor, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; but after he was rais'd to this high Dignity, he affected on all Occasions to oppose and to be independent of the Court. This soasperated his Royal Benefactor, that he had him impeached of High Treason. Thomas, however, appeal'd to Rome, and withdrew into France. Hereupon the Pope publicly espoused his Cause, and threaten'd to put the Kingdom of England under an Interdict. At length all Parties were again reconcil'd, and Thomas restor'd to his See, after seven Years Banishment: But some Time after, the King hearing of his Misbehaviour, complain'd in his Court, that he had no one to revenge him on that Priest for the Insults he had put upon him. Hereupon four of his Domesticks, Hopes to curry Favour, sat out immediately for Canterbury, and beat out Thomas's Brains with Clubs, as he was saying Vespers in his own Cathedral, in so cruel a Manner that the Altar was cover'd with Blood.

Fair Rosamond, likewise the King's Concubine, and Daughter of the Lord Clifford, was imprison'd about the same Time by Queen Eleanor,

the not being able to bear so formidable a Rival. At length King Henry having subdued Ireland died there in 1189; and in the 34th Year of his Reign.

RICHARD I. succeeded his Father Henry II. and was no sooner crown'd than he took upon him the Cross, and went with Philip, King of France, to the Holy-Land in 1192. On his Return he was detain'd by the Emperor Henry V. and obliged to pay 100,000 Marks for his Ransom. In a War which succeeded between England and France, Richard fought personally in the Field, and gain'd a complete Victory over the Enemy; but was afterwards shot with an Arrow at the Siege of the Castle-Chalus, and died of the Wound, April 6, 1199.

JOHN, the fourth Son of Henry II. took Possession of the Crown on Richard's Decease, though his Brother Arthur of Bretagne, the third Son of Henry, had an undoubted Title to it. He was universally hated for his arbitrary Proceedings both in Church and State, and Pope Innocent III. excommunicated him for his vile Practices. Hereupon, to make some Attonement, he paid yearly Tribute of a Thousand Marks to the Church; and some Time after, having thrown himself into a Fever, by eating Peaches, he died at Newark, Oct. 28, 1216.

This King immortaliz'd his Name, by granting the Barons all they required, and signing two Charters. The first was called Magna Charta, or the Charter of Liberties; the second, the Charter

Charter of Forests; which two Charters have since been the Foundation of the Liberties of this Nation.

HENRY III. succeeded his Father John in 1216, being but nine Years old. He reign'd 56 Years, during the greatest Part of which he was embroil'd in a Civil War. He founded the House of Converts, and an Hospital in Oxford, and died at St. Edmundsbury in 1272.

EDWARD I. tho' in the Holy-Land when his Father died, yet succeeded him, and prov'd a warlike and successful Prince. He made France fear him, and forc'd the King of Scotland to pay him Homage. He created his eldest Son Prince of Wales, which Title has been enjoy'd by the eldest Sons of all the Kings of England ever since. In his last Moments he exhorted his Son to continue the War with Scotland, and added, "Let my Bones be carried before you, for I'm sure the Rebels will never dare to stand the Sight of them." He died of a Bloody Flux at Bergham on the Sands, a small Town in Scotland, July 7, 1337, having reign'd 34 Years, and lived 68,

EDWARD II. succeeded his Father, but prov'd an unfortunate Prince, being hated by his Nobles and slighted by the Commons: He was first debauch'd by Gaveston his Favourite, and afterwards by the two Spencers, Father and Son, whose oppressions he countenanc'd to the Hazard of his Crown. But the Barons taking up Arms against the King, Gaveston was beheaded, the two Spencers

ers hang'd, and he himself forc'd to resign the Crown to Prince Edward his Son, soon after which he was barbarously murder'd at Berkley Castle, by means of Mortimer the Queen's Favourite. He reign'd 20 Years and was buried at Gloucester.

EDWARD III. who succeeded his Father on his Resignation made a new Conquest of Scotland and took David Bruce, their King, Prisoner. The King's eldest Son, surnamed the Black Prince gain'd two surprising Victories, one at Cressy, the other at Poitiers, in which he took King John with his youngest Son Philip, Prisoners. Thus England had once the Glory to make two Kings Prisoners. This Reign is also memorable for the Institution of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and for the Title of the Duke of Cornwall being first confer'd upon the Black Prince, and continued as a Birthright to the Prince Royal of England.

In this Reign liv'd John Wickliff, who strenuously oppos'd the Errors of the Romish Church. Peter's Pence were now also denied to the Church of Rome, and the Manufacture of Cloth first brought into England.

Edward the Black Prince, died in 1376, and his untimely End hastened that of his Father, who dying soon after at Shene in Surry, having reigned 30 Years, was buried at Westminster.

RICHARD II. Son to Edward the Black Prince succeeded his Grandfather; but he had neither Wisdom nor good Fortune. He was born at Bourne

dear

beaux in France : His Conduct in England made
 his Reign very uneasy to his Subjects, and at last
 depriv'd him of his Crown. He rais'd a Tax of
 d. per Head, which caused an Insurrection by
 the Influence of Wat Tyler, who being stabb'd
 by William Walworth, Mayor of London, the
 storm was quell'd. The smothering of the Duke
 of Gloucester, and the unjust Seizure of the
 Duke of Lancaster's Effects, with an Intent to
 banish his Son, were the two Circumstances
 which compleated the King's Ruin.
 For after this Tyranny and Cruelty, being
 forc'd to resign the Crown, he was confin'd in
 Comfret Castle in Yorkshire, where being barba-
 rously murdered, he was buried at Langley,
 having reigned 22 Years. In his Time liv'd
 Chaucer the famous Poet.

The House of LANCASTER, call'd the
 RED-ROSE.

HENRY IV. who succeeded his Cousin Richard
 on his Resignation in 1399, was the Son of
 John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and fourth
 Son of Edward III. In his turbulent Reign, which
 lasted 13 Years and a half, we find little remark-
 able, except the Act then passed for burning the
 Lollards or Wickliffites, who separated from the
 Church of Rome.

HENRY V. succeeded his Father, who, tho'
 loose Prince in his Youth, prov'd a wise, vir-
 tuous and magnanimous King. He banish'd all

his lewd Companions from Court, and claim on the English Title to the Crown of France, in a heroic and effectual Manner, that with 14000 Men he beat the French at Agincourt, the Ch 140,000 strong. Hereupon Queen Katharine He prevail'd upon her Husband Charles VI. the King of France, to disinherit the Dauphin, and to give Katharine his Daughter to Henry, so that he was declared Heir to the Crown of France, and Regent during the King's Life, which Measures were ratify'd and confirm'd by the States of that Kingdom, tho' he did not live to sit on the Throne. He reign'd but ten Years, died in Vincennes, a Royal Palace near Paris, and was buried at Westminster, in 1422, in the 39th Year of his Age.

HENRY VI. when only eight Years old, succeeded his Father, but was no less unfortunate at Home than Abroad; and tho' he was crowned at Paris King of France, in the Year 1423, yet he lost all his Predecessors had acquir'd in that Kingdom, Calais only excepted. The Crown of England was disputed between him and the House of York, which occasion'd such civil Wars for England as made her bleed for 84 Years, where all the Princes of York and Lancaster were either kill'd or beheaded. The French laying hold of this favourable Opportunity, shook off the English Yoke, and recovering their Liberty in five Years, plac'd the young Dauphin upon the Throne, who was then Charles VII. The Crown of England was now settled by Parliament, and

aim on the House of York and their Heirs, after the
in Death of King Henry, whose Heirs were exclud-
ed for ever. This Prince pass'd thro' various
Changes of Life, and was at last stabb'd to the
Heart, by Richard Duke of Gloucester, who had
before murder'd Edward the only Son of this un-
fortunate King,

The House of YORK, call'd the WHITE
ROSE.

EDWARD IV. who had dispossefs'd Henry VI.
in 1460 was the first King of the Line of York,
and nobly maintain'd his Right to the Crown by
a Yemeer Dint of Arms; till at last subduing the
Party which opposed him, he was crown'd at
Westminster, June 28, 1461. In this King's
Reign the ART of PRINTING was first brought
into England. At this Time also the King of
Spain was presented with some Cotswold Sheep,
from whose Breed, 'tis said, came the fine Spa-
nish Wool, to the Prejudice of England. Ed-
ward reign'd 22 Years, and was buried at Wind-
sor, in 1483.

EDWARD V. eldest Son of Edward IV. suc-
ceeded his Father when only 12 Years old; but
his bloody Uncle Richard Duke of Gloucester,
caus'd both him and his Brother to be smother'd
in their Beds in the Tower of London, in the se-
cond Month of his Reign, and before his Coro-
nation.

RICHARD III. having dispatch'd his two Nephews, succeeded to the Crown, and was the last King of the House of York. He was an Usurper, and his Cruelty had incens'd the Duke of Buckingham, his Favourite, to such a Degree, that he contriv'd his Ruin, and offer'd the Crown to Henry Earl of Richmond, the only surviving Prince of the House of Lancaster, then at the Court of France, on Condition that he would marry Elizabeth, the eldest Daughter of Richard IV. in order to unite the Houses of York and Lancaster. Richard being inform'd of the Affair, order'd the Duke to be instantly beheaded without Trial. However, this did not discourage Henry, who had accepted the Offer. He came over with a small Force, and landed in Wales, where he was born, his Army increasing as he advanced. At length having collected a Body of 5000 Men, he attack'd King Richard in Bosworth Field in Leicestershire, in 1485. Richard fought bravely 'till he was kill'd in the Engagement, which made Way for Henry to the Crown of England.

The modern HISTORY of ENGLAND.

C H A P. IV.

WE shall divide this Branch of English History into four Periods, namely, 1. The Kings of the House of Tudor. 2. The King

of the Stuart Family. 3. King William of the
House of Orange, and Queen Anne. 4. The
Kings of the House of Hanover.

The House of TUDOR

HENRY VII. succeeded Richard III. in 1485:
He obtain'd the Crown by Force of Arms, tho'
he had a Right to it by Birth; being of the
House of Lancaster. The Name of his Father
was Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond; and he
married Elizabeth, the Daughter of King Ed-
ward III. by which Marriage the Houses of
York and Lancaster were united. This Prince
had great Sagacity, but was very cruel and un-
just. Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick,
and the last Prince of the House of York, was
beheaded by him for attempting his Escape, after
being imprisoned from nine Years old; for which
cruel Act Henry's Name will be hated for ever.
As he grew old he grew covetous, and to increase
his Treasure he caused all Penal Laws to be put
in Execution. His chief Instruments herein were
Cromwell and Dudley, who afterwards paid dear
for their Extortion. He built the Chapel at
Westminster, which is at this Day called Henry
the Seventh's. The 48 Gentlemen of the Privy-
Chamber and the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners
were first settled in his Reign. He died at the
Palace of Richmond, which he built, and left in
ready Money to his Successor 1,800,000l. having
reign'd 24 Years.

HENRY

HENRY VIII. born at Greenwich, in 1491 the only surviving Son of Henry VII. came to the Crown in the 18th Year of his Age, and in 1509. He reign'd for some Years with great Applause ; but being vitiated by Cardinal Wolsey's Luxury and Cruelty obscur'd his Virtues, and stained his former Glory. He had six Wives, of whom he divorc'd two, and caused two to be publicly beheaded. In his Reign began the Reformation ; and the King was, by Act of Parliament, declared supreme Head of the Church of England. Before he fell off from the Pope he wrote a Book against Luther. On this Account, Pope Leo honour'd him with the Title of Defender of the Faith ; which the Parliament made hereditary to all succeeding Kings of England. His Government was more arbitrary and severe, than that of any of his Predecessors since William the Conqueror. He reign'd about 34 Years, died Jan. 28, 1547, and was buried in Windsor Chapel.

EDWARD VI. only Son of Henry VIII. succeeded his Father at ten Years old ; and in the 6 Years during which he reign'd, he, by the indefatigable Zeal of Archbishop Cranmer, made great Progress in the Reformation. This good Prince founded our two famous Hospitals, called Christ-Church and St. Thomas, one in the City of London, the other in the Suburbs. The Reign is memorable for the Discovery of the North-East Passage to Archangel, made by R. cha

Edward Chalinour, till then unknown, and since become the common Passage from Asia into Europe. Edward reign'd but six Years, and was buried at Westminster.

MARY, eldest Daughter of Henry VIII. by his first Wife, succeeded her Half-Brother Edward VI. She restored the Roman Catholick Bishops, and commenc'd a hot Persecution against the Protestants; in which Archbishop Cranmer, and six other Bishops, were burnt alive. In her reign, Calais was taken by the French, after it had been in our Possession 200 Years; and the same Year, which was 1558, she died of Grief for the Loss of that City. With her Life ended her Reign begun, continued, finish'd in Blood, and happy in nothing but the short Duration. She was buried at Westminster.

ELIZABETH, Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anna Bullen his second Wife, succeeded her Half-Sister Mary. She prov'd an excellent Queen, the glory of her Sex, and Admiration of the Age she liv'd in. She was crown'd at Westminster, in 15, 1558. In her Time the Protestant Religion was again restor'd. She humbled the Pride of Spain, both in Europe and America, Memorable is the Year 1588, for the Spanish Invasion attempted by King Philip, with his Invincible Armado; the greatest Part of which was destroyed by the English Fireships and a providential Storm. The very Names of our Chief Commanders, Howard, Norris, Essex, Drake, and Raleigh,

Raleigh, struck a Terror in her Enemies. She took and burnt several Places in Spain, particularly Cadiz and the Groyne; intercepted the Plate-Fleets, and reduc'd that haughty Monarch so low, that he has never since recover'd it. The Queen quelled the two Rebellions of O'Neal and Tir-Owen in Ireland. She protected the New Republick of Holland, and the Protestants of France. She commanded the Ocean, which spread her Fame round the Globe, and made her Name respected every where. With much Reluctance she sign'd the Dead Warrant for the Execution of Mary Queen of Scots, charg'd with High Treason. She griev'd much for the Death of the Earl of Essex, whose Fall was owing to her Favour, and surviv'd him but two Years. In her Reign the two English Inquisitions were erected. I mean the Star-Chamber, and the High Commission Court; which grew oppressive, and the Judges so arbitrary, that they were suppress'd by an Act of Charles I. She had a peculiar Taste for Learning, which flourish'd in her Reign. She spoke five or six different Languages, translated several Books from the Greek and French, and took great Pleasure in the Study of Mathematicks, Geography, and History. She died in 1603, in the 45th Year of her Reign, and the 70th Year of her Age, leaving her Kinsman, James VI. of Scotland, Successor.

The STUART FAMILY.

JAMES I. of England, arrived at London May 7, 1603, and the Feast of St. James following was fix'd for his Coronation. In 1604, Nov. 5, the Powder Plot was discover'd, the Memory whereof has been hitherto religiously observ'd. Among the remarkable Things of this Reign, may be reckon'd the two Visits his Majesty receiv'd from Christiern IV. King of Denmark, whose Sister Ann was King James's Consort: The Creation of a new Order call'd Baronets, of the next to a Baron, and made hereditary. The Fall of Lord Chancellor Bacon, and of Sir Walter Raleigh, at the Instigation of the Spanish Ambassador. The Office of the Master of the Ceremonies was first establish'd. As to the Character of this Prince, it must be confessed, that he was not much of a Scholar, and too little of the Soldier, tho' he was brought up in the Scotch Schesbiterie. He thought Episcopacy so necessary to the Support of his Crown, that he often used to say, *No Bishop, no King*. He died at Theobalds, March 27, 1625, in the 23d Year of his Reign, and 59th Year of his Age. Thus ended a peaceable but inglorious, a plentiful but luxurious Reign, to make Room for another more turbulent and tragical.

CHARLES I. the only Son of King James, succeeded next: He was born at Dumferling in Scotland, 1600, and crown'd at Westminster,

D

1625,

1625. His Crown may be call'd a Crown of Thorns, as his Reign ended in Blood. He married Henrietta, Daughter to Henry IV. King of France, who was bigotted to the Catholic Religion, and gain'd the Ascendency over him. His wonderful Compliance with the Queen, caus'd him to act in many Things contrary to the Law of the Kingdom, and his unbounded Favour to the Duke of Buckingham, incens'd the People to that Degree, that this Favourite was afterwards stabb'd by Felton meerly for the publick Good. These and such like Weaknesses made him continually at Variance with the Parliament, which last broke out into a civil War. Several Battles were fought between the Loyalists and Republicans, or Rumps. The King was taken Prisoner by the Scots, who sold him to the Parliament for 200,000l. Hereupon the Parliament erected a High-Court of Justice, and gave them Power to try the King; and tho' the Generality of the People were against such arbitrary Proceedings yet they arraign'd him of High-Treason. The King maintaining his Dignity, and refusing to acknowledge the Authority of these pretended Judges, had Sentence of Death pass'd upon him and was accordingly beheaded on a Scaffold erected for that Purpose, before the Palace, Jan. 30, 1648. In this Reign two great Ministers viz. Archbishop Laud, and the Earl of Strafford were beheaded.

CROMWELL, one of the most considerable Members of the High-Court, who condemn'd King

King Charles, was now sent to subdue Ireland. After which he march'd against the Scots, who had taken up Arms in Favour of the late King. The Dutch also, who had sent a Fleet to assist the King, having met with many Losses and Disappointments, sued for Peace, which Cromwell sold them at an exorbitant Price. Now Cromwell was made Lord Protector to the British Dominions, and acted with the same Authority as if he had been King. He was a Terror both to France and Spain, and died Sept. 3, 1658. His Son immediately succeeded to that high Station, which his Father fill'd with universal Applause; but having neither an equal Share of Ambition, nor a Head fit for Government, modestly resign'd to the next Heir.

CHARLES II. Son of Charles I. succeeded his Father, but was kept from the Crown above 11 years, during which Time England was reduc'd to a Common-Wealth. The King was at the Hague when his Father was beheaded. But on yielding to some Conditions impos'd on him by the Kirk of Scotland, he was received by the Scots, and being crown'd at Scoon, they sent an Army with him into England to recover that Kingdom; which being totally defeated at Worcester, he wandered for about six Weeks, and made his Escape to France, then to Spain, but without any Hopes of Restoration, till the Death of Oliver Cromwell: When a free Parliament being met in April 1660, voted the Return of King Charles II. as lawful Heir to the Crown,

the Power of the Rump Parliament, by the Conduct and Courage of General Monk, had been on the Decline for some Time, and the King's Interest greatly encreased, especially in the City of London, where he was proclaimed May 8. He landed at Dover and made a most magnificent Entry, May 29, 1660, being his Birth-Day, and the 23d of April following, being St. George's Day, he was crowned at Westminster with great State and Solemnity. Among the remarkable Things of this Reign, we may reckon the paying with Dunkirk to France for a paltry Sum. The blowing up Tangier in the Streights, after immense Sums had been expended to repair and keep it. The shutting up the Exchequer which was full of Loans, to the Ruin of numerous Families. The two Dutch Wars, which ended with no Advantage on either Side, but serv'd only to promote the French Interest. The great Plague with which this Nation was visited during the first Dutch War. The Fire of London that happened soon after; and the Popish Plot, for which many suffered Death. On the 2d of Feb. 1688 the King fell sick of an Apoplexy; he died four Days after, in the 37th Year of his Reign, and was privately buried at Westminster.

JAMES II. succeeded his Brother Charles, but proved very unfortunatet to himself and his People, on account of his Zeal for the Roman Religion. He invaded the Rights of the Universities, and made Magdalen College in Oxford Prey to his Violence, He sent seven Bishops and Criminals

Criminals to the Tower, who upon Trial were honourably acquitted. Father Petre, a Jesuit, and several Popish Lords, sat in the Privy-Council, and some Popish Judges on the Bench. The Pope sent a Nuncio from Rome, who was suffer'd to make his public Entry in Defiance of our Constitution. These bare-faced Practices made the Protestant Party think it high Time to check the Growth of Popery. Hereupon the Prince of Orange was requested to vindicate his Consort's Right, and that of the three Nations. In the Beginning of this Reign, the Duke of Monmouth was proclaim'd King in the West, in Opposition to King James; but his Party being defeated, he was beheaded July 15, 1685. Judge Jeffries was afterwards sent by the King to try those who had assisted the Duke, of whom he hang'd no less than 600, glorying in his Cruelty, and affirming, that he hang'd more than all the Judges since William the Conqueror. The Chevalier St. George, was born June 10, 1688, two Days after the Bishops were imprison'd. The Prince of Orange landed at Torbay, Nov. 5, and King James abdicated the Crown, and went over to France, Dec. 23. Hereupon an Interregnum ensued 'till the 13th of Feb. 1688-9, when William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, were offered the Crown, and accepted of it.

The House of ORANGE.

WILLIAM III. and MARY II. succeeded James II. upon the Vote of the Convention. The Day after their Arrival at London, which was Feb. 13, 1688-9, they were seated under a Canopy of State in the Banqueting-House, and both Houses of Convocation waited upon them, professing them the Crown in the Names of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons assembled at Westminster: Accordingly they were proclaim'd King and Queen of Great-Britain the following Day, and solemnly crown'd at the Abbey on the 21st of April. Several Plots were form'd against the King, but all of them prov'd abortive. He carried on a War with France, and with King James's Party in Ireland, for 9 Years successively, till at length France was oblig'd to acknowledge him lawful King of Great-Britain in the Peace of Ryswick, 1697. He died March 8, 1701, aged 51, after he had surviv'd his Consort Mary Stuart, Daughter to James II. five Years, who died Dec. 21, 1696, and whose Funeral was performed with great Elegance and Solemnity, July 2, 1700. William Duke of Gloucester, the only surviving Issue of Princess Anne of Denmark, departed this Life at Windsor, aged twelve Years. And King James died at St. Germain in Sept. 1701.

ANNE, second Daughter of James II. succeeded King William, whose Death was Joy to France

at a great Miftortune to England. Anne was
 on Feb. 6, 1664, and married George Prince
 Denmark, who was High Admiral of England,
 and a happy Affiftant to her in fteering the Ship
 of State. She was crown'd Queen of Great-
 Britain April 23, 1702. On the 4th of May
 following, War was proclaimed at London, Vi-
 enna, and the Hague, againft France and Spain.
 The Succefs of this War is worthy Admiration,
 and almoft incredible. The Conqueft of the
 Spanifh Guelderland, the Electorate of Cologne,
 the Bifhoprick of Liege; the prodigious Victory
 over the French and Bavarians at Blenheim un-
 der the furprifing Conduct of the Duke of Marl-
 borough; the Retaking of Landau; the con-
 quering all the Eftates of the Duke of Bavaria
 in Germany; the forcing the French and Bava-
 rians out of their Lines in Brabant, which was
 deem'd a Thing impracticable; the Battle of Ra-
 milles; the Victory at Oudenard; the Taking of
 Maftricht and Tournay; the Defeat of the French
 Army at Blarenies; the Reducing of Mons, &c.
 are fuch Events as will render her Majefty's
 reign famous to all Pofterity. If we look to-
 wards Spain, how bold and fuccefsful was our
 attempt upon Vigo, where we took and destroy'd
 their whole Plate-Fleet, both Men of War and
 Gallies, to the amount of 38 Sail, of which not
 one efcaped: Did we not alfo take Gibraltar with
 a fmall Force in one Morning, and keep Poffef-
 sion of it againft the joint Strength of France
 and Spain? Barcelona likewise being taken by
 the

the English and Dutch, under the Conduct of the Earl of Peterborough, was soon after besieged by King Philip with a great Army, which was soon forced to a shameful Retreat into France. Hereupon Catalonia, Arragon, Valencia, and other Provinces submitted to Charles III. by the Influence of her Majesty's Arms. Who could have expected the dismal Turn of the Affairs in France in Italy, which happen'd in 1707, by the powerful Influence of England. A numerous Army of French and Spaniards were destroyed before the Walls of Turin, by the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene. Thus Piedmont was abandoned, the Mantuan, the Milanese, the Modenese, Parmesan and Montferret yielded up.

This Queen also brought about the strict Union between England and Scotland, after sundry fruitless Attempts of the same Kind for a Century past. In short the Successes in her Reign justly denominate her one of the most triumphant Monarchs of former Ages, and her Piety and Virtue will ever be acknowledg'd by the British Nation. The four last Years of Queen Anne's Reign were attended with much Perplexity, which was owing to her Ministers, who prevail'd upon her to consent to the Peace of Utrecht; and 'tis said, her Death was occasion'd by their ill Conduct, which she laid too much to Heart. She died August 1714; and in her the Succession of the Stuart Line ended,

The House of HANOVER.

GEORGE I. who was Heir-Apparent to the Crown of Great Britain on the Death of Queen Anne, and which had been confirm'd to him some Years before by various Acts of Parliament, and by a special Article in the Peace of Utrecht, was born 1666, and proclaim'd King the very Day Queen Anne expired. He landed at Greenwich, Sept. 18, 1714, and was crown'd Oct. 20. A thorough Change of the Ministry was made on his Accession, wherein he distinguish'd his Friends from his Enemies. Among the latter, the chief were the Duke of Ormond, the Earl of Oxford, and the Viscount Bolingbroke, who were deem'd to be firmly attach'd to the Interest of the Pretender. In 1715 a Plot was suppos'd to be hatching in the West, where several Gentlemen were suspected of having a Design to bring in the Pretender, and to place him on the Throne of his Ancestors. He had already been proclaim'd King of Scotland by the Earl of Mar, against whom the Duke of Argyle march'd. On the 30th of November they came to a decisive Battle near Dumblain, where the Rebels were defeated, and put to Flight. At the same Time a Body of 6000 Rebels having assembled at Preston in Lancashire, headed by the Earl of Derwentwater; of whom General Wills, who commanded some of his Majesty's Troops on the Borders of Scotland, being inform'd, he march'd directly against them, and

and oblig'd them all to surrender Prisoners of War. They were afterwards sent up to London and many of the Ringleaders tried and condemn'd. Among these were the Earl of Derwentwater and Kenmure, who were beheaded on Tower-Hill; several others were executed at Tyburn, and the Remainder pardoned. Some other Conspiracies were form'd against the King's Person; but by timely Discovery, prevented from being carried into Execution. August 2, 1718, the Quadruple Alliance was signed between their Imperial, Christian and Britannic Majesties; and the Spanish Fleet was destroy'd in the Mediterranean by the English. In 1720 Spain acceded to the Quadruple Alliance, and a Fleet was sent into the Baltick in favour of Sweden. This Year was also remarkable for the South-Sea Scheme, by which many Families were deluded and entirely ruined, and the Government was obliged to interpose to prevent the ill Consequences of the People's Despair. On Enquiry into the Affair it appeared that besides Stock-Jobbers and Directors, some Persons of Distinction were concerned in it. This fatal Stroke to the British Trade, was in some Measure remedied by the Asiento Contract, concluded at Madrid 1701. In the same Year, the Funeral of the Duke of Marlborough, who, since the Accession of King George, had been restored to the Honours he so justly deserv'd, was solemniz'd with great Pomp. In 1723 a Conspiracy for raising an Insurrection was discovered hereupon the Duke of Norfolk, Lord North and

Grey, the Bishop of Rochester, and Counsellor
 Layer were taken into Custody; after a long
 Trial the Bishop was banished, and Layer was
 hang'd. In 1724 the Ostend East-India Com-
 pany was established. In 1725 the Hanover
 Treaty was agreed to between France, Great-
 Britain, and Prussia. June 11, 1727, George I.
 died at Osnaburg, in the very Chamber where he
 was born, in the 67th Year of his Age, and the
 33rd Year of his Reign.

GEORGE II. was proclaim'd as soon as the
 News of his Father's Death came to London, and
 his Coronation was solemniz'd in October follow-
 ing. In the Year 1731 the British Fleet was sent
 to carry Don Carlos into Italy. A Difference
 arising between Spain and Portugal in 1735, the
 British Fleet was sent to Lisbon, and continued
 in the Tagus for some Time. In 1730 the Value
 of the Losses the English Merchants had sustain'd
 by the Depredations of the Spaniards, being by
 the Commissioners settled at 200,000l. it was
 agreed by the Convention, that of this Sum
 100,000l. should be abated to make good the Da-
 mage done to the Spanish Fleet in the Mediter-
 ranean, and 45,000l. more for prompt Payment.
 The Balance was 95,000l. which was to be paid
 in four Months; but a Claim of 68,000l. from
 the South-Sea Company being made, and that
 Company by a Protest entered some Days before
 signing the Convention, his Catholick Majesty
 reserved to himself a Right of suspending the
 Treaty Contract 'till it was paid. Then he
 offer'd

offer'd to give a Draught on the Company for the Sum, and to make up the Residue: But as the Right of visiting the English Ships was not given up by Spain, the Convention prov'd unsatisfactory to Great-Britain. Hereupon they came to an open Rupture, and War was declar'd in Force against Spain, at London and Westminster, Oct. 23, 1739. The same Year Admiral Vernon destroyed Porto-Bello, and the March following demolish'd Fort Chagre. In 1740 there was a severe and lasting Frost, which extended all over Europe, and occasion'd a Fair to be kept on the River Thames. In 1741 Admiral Vernon with a strong Fleet, join'd with General Wentworth who had a considerable Number of Forces under his Command, made an unsuccessful Attempt upon Carthagena; the greater Part of the Land Forces being either kill'd or cut off by an epidemical Distemper. In 1742 Capt. Middleton made a fruitless Attempt to discover the North-West Passage into the South-Seas. The Year following the Battle of Dettingen was fought. There was also this Year a bloody Engagement before Toulon, between the English Fleet and that of the French and Spaniards; when that brave Commander Capt. Cornwall was kill'd in the Maelstrom, after a most resolute and surprising Resistance. Commodore Anson returned to England, having made a Voyage round the Globe, and War was mutually declared between England and France.

In 1745 the Battle of Fontenoy was fought, in which the French had the Advantage, which was followed by the taking of Tournay. A Rebellion broke out in Scotland, the Rebels defeated Sir John Cope at Preston-Pans, came forward into England, took Carlisle, and march'd to Derby; from whence they were oblig'd to make a precipitate Retreat, being closely pursued by the Duke of Cumberland, who retook Carlisle. When the Rebels were returned into Scotland, they defeated the King's Forces under General Hawley, near Falkirk, and laid Siege to Stirling, but rais'd it on the Duke's Approach. This Year Cape-Breton was taken by Admiral Warren. In 1746 the memorable Battle of Culloden in Scotland was fought, wherein the Rebels were totally destroy'd: The Earls of Balmerina and Kilmarnock, with Mr. Ratcliff, Brother to the late Earl of Derwentwater, were taken Prisoners, and beheaded on Tower-Hill; as was Lord Lovet, in the Year following. Now also the French took all Dutch Flanders; and there was a Battle between them and Part of the Allied Army, after which the latter retreated under the Cannon of Maestricht, Admiral Anson and Warren, after a hot Engagement took several French Men of War in the Meditteranean, among which was the Ship in which their Admiral sail'd. In 1748 a Congress was held at Aix-la-Chapelle for a general Pacification, and the Articles of Peace therein agreed to were sign'd in April, by the several and respective Ministers of the contending Powers.

T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F T H E
Present State of ENGLAND.

Its Situation.

SOUTH-BRITAIN, that is, properly speaking, ENGLAND and WALES, is situate in the Atlantic Ocean, between two Degrees East, and six Degrees odd Minutes Western Longitude, and between 49 Degrees 55 Minutes, and 55 Degrees, 55 Minutes North Latitude; and being of a Triangular Figure, is bounded by Scotland on the North; the German Sea, which separates it from Germany and the Netherlands, on the East; by the English Channel, which divides it from France, on the South; and by St. George's Channel, which separates it from Ireland, on the West. It is 360 Geographical Miles in Length, from North to South, and 300 in Breadth, from East to West, in the South, but scarce 100 broad in the North.

Its Air.] Is much warmer here than in the Netherlands and Germany, tho' under the same Parallel; and, unless in the Fens and marshy Grounds, it is for the most Part very healthy.

There

There are very few Mountains; the highest Hills, however, are in Wales, and in the West and North of England. The rest of the Country consists of moderate Hills and Valleys, Woodlands, Pasture and Meadow Grounds; extensive Corn Fields, and Plains, which feed numberless Flocks of Sheep, Horses, and other Cattle. Though the largest Oxen, Horses, and Sheep are to be met with in Lincolnshire and Leicestershire; yet the finest Breed of Horses for Running and Hunting are produced in Yorkshire. And besides, there are a great Number of Royal Forests, Chaces, and Parks, which afford Plenty of Deer and other Game.

Its Soil.] Is either Clay, Gravel, or Sand; the Clays produce excellent Wheat and Beans; the Gravel and Sand, Rye, Barley, Peas, and Oats; and of late Years the light Lands have been improved, and rendered as valuable as the Clays, by sowing them with Turnips, Clover, Cinque-Foin, &c. but more particularly in wet Years; a wet Season, however, by no Means agrees with the Clay. In such Years, for the most Part, there is a great Scarcity of Wheat; but then, to compensate for that Deficiency, there is Plenty of Pasture, and other Grain.

Its Trees.] The Timber that grows in England is Oak, Ash, Elm, Beach, and Horn-Beam, The Walnut Tree is peculiarly used in Cabinets, and other Curiosities of the like Nature. But besides these, there are a great Number of other Trees, which, tho' they do not fall, indeed, under

the Denomination of Timber, serve for Shade, Ornament, and inferior Uses.

In Kent, there are extensive Orchards, the Trees whereof produce Abundance of Cherries, In Devonshire and Herefordshire likewise are vast Quantities of Apple-Trees, the Produce whereof makes far better Cyder than any other County whatever can boast of.

Its Plantations.] In Kent, as well as Essex, are large Plantations of Hops; and in divers other Counties of Flax and Hemp.

In Essex and Cambridgeshire are large Plantations of Saffron; and in Bedfordshire there are large Fields of Woad, or Wad, for the Use of Dyers.

Its Rivers.] Its principal Rivers are, 1. The Thames. 2. The Medway. 3. The Trent And, 4. The Severn.

The Thames, on which the two Cities of London and Oxford stand, runs generally from West to East. This River is navigable for Ships as high as London, which is one of the largest Ports in the World.

The Medway unites with the Thames near its Mouth, and receives the largest Men of War as high as Chatham; where are the finest Docks, Yards, and Magazines of Naval Stores, in Europe.

The Trent runs from the South-West to the North-East across England, and divides it into North and South. When united with other Streams

Streams near its Mouth, it is called the Humber, which discharges itself into the German Ocean.

The Severn rises from North Wales, and running for the most Part South, falls into the Irish Sea. On this River stands the two Cities of Worcester and Gloucester.

Its Contents.] In England and Wales there are 52 Counties, 2 Archbishoprics, 24 Bishoprics, 2 Universities, 29 Cities; upwards of 800 Towns, and near 10,000 Parishes; in which are about 7,000,000 of People.

There are scarce any Manufactures in Europe, which are not brought to great Perfection in England.

Its Constitution.] England is a limited Monarchy; the Power of making and altering Laws, and raising Taxes, being lodged in the King, Lords, and Commons.

Its Administration of Justice.] This is the Business of the Courts in Westminster-Hall, viz. the Court of Chancery, the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer; the Courts of the respective Corporations, the Sheriffs, and other inferior Courts; the last Resort, in all Civil Cases, being to the House of Peers.

Its Ecclesiastical Government.] Is in the Archbishops and Bishops, who administer Justice in their respective Courts by their Chancellors, Officials, Archdeacons and other Officers.

Of the Convocation.] Whenever a Parliament is called, the King always convokes a national

Synod of the Clergy, to consider of the State of the Church.

The Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, of the Generality, assemble in St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, and from thence adjourn to the Chapter-House, or Westminster.

In this Province there are two Houses, the Upper and the Lower; the former consists of 22 Bishops, of whom the Archbishop is President; the latter consists of all the Deans, Archdeacons, the Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for the Clergy of each Diocese; in all 166.

The Archbishop of York may hold a Convocation of his Clergy at the same Time; but neither the one nor the other has been suffered to enter upon Business for many Years, tho' they are always regularly summoned to meet with every Parliament, being looked upon as an essential Part of the Constitution.

Of the Parliament.] Every Parliament is summoned by the King's Writs to meet fifty Days before they assemble. A Writ is directed to every particular Lord, Spiritual and Temporal, commanding him to appear at a certain Time and Place, to treat and advise of certain weighty Affairs, relating both to Church and State,

Writs also are sent to the Sheriff of every County, to summon those who have a Right to vote for Representatives, to elect two Knights for each County, two Citizens for each City, and one or two Burgesses for each Borough.

Ever

Every Candidate for a County ought to be possessed of an Estate of 600l. per Annum; and every Candidate for a City, or Corporation, of 300l. per Annum.

The Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, for the Time being, is always Speaker in the House of Peers; but the Commons elect their Speaker, who must be approved of by the King.

No Roman Catholic can sit in either House; nor any Member vote, till he has taken the Oaths to the Government.

The ancient State of ENGLAND.

Having thus given our young Readers a transient Idea of the present State of South-Britain; we shall now proceed to give a succinct Account of the ancient State of England, which, in regard to its Constitution, was originally a Monarchy, under the primitive Britons; after that, a Province subordinate to the Romans; then an Hepharchial Government under the Saxons; then again a Kingdom in Subjection to the Danes; next after them, under the Power and Dominion of the Normans; but at present (after all the before-mentioned Revolutions) a Monarchy again under the English; of all which we shall treat, as briefly as possible, in their proper Order.

The whole Island was anciently called Albion, which seems to have been softened from the Word Alpion; because the Word Alp, in some of the original Western Languages, generally signifies
very

very high Lands, or Hills; as this Isle appears to those who approach it from the Continent. It was likewise called Olbion, which, in the Greek Language, signifies happy; but of those Times there is no Certainty in History, more than that it had the Denomination, and was very little known by the rest of the World.

As the Name of Britain, however, excepting that of Albion or Olbion, just before mentioned, has been liable to as many Derivations as the Origin of the Britons; we shall content ourselves (for Brevity's Sake) with the following Extract from Cambden, who has given (in our humble Opinion at least) the best and most natural Derivation of the Term.

“ The ancient Britons (says he) painted their
 “ naked Bodies and small Shields with Woad of
 “ an Azure-blue Colour, which by them was
 “ called Brith; on this Account the Inhabitants
 “ received the common Appellation from the
 “ Strangers, who came into the Island to traffic
 “ from the Coast of Gaul, or Germany; to
 “ which the Greeks, by adding the Word *Tania*,
 “ or Country, formed the Word *Brithtania*, or
 “ the Country of the painted Men, and the Ro-
 “ mans afterwards called it *Britannia*.”

Here it may be observed, that the Romans were extremely fond of giving their own Terminations to many uncivilized Countries, and of forming easy and pleasant Sounds out of the harshest and most offensive to such elegant Tongues and Ears as their own.

Their

Their GOVERNMENT.

Their Government, like that of the ancient Gauls, consisted of several small Nations, under divers petty Princes, which seem the original Governments of the World, deduced from the natural Force and Right of paternal Dominion; such were the Hords among the Goths, the Clans in Scotland, and the Septs in Ireland: But whether these small British Principalities descended by Succession, or were elected according to Merit, is uncertain.

Their Language and Customs were, for the most Part, the same with those of the Gauls before the Roman Conquests in that Province; but they were intirely govern'd in their Religion and Laws by their Druids, Bards, and Eubates.

Their Druids were held in such high Veneration by the People, that their Authority was almost absolute. No public Affairs were transacted without their Approbation; nor could any Malefactor (tho' his Crimes were ever so heinous) be put to Death without their Consent.

Their Bardi, or Bards, were Priests of an inferior Order to their Druids; their principal Business being to celebrate the Praises of their Heroes in Verses and Songs, which were set to Music, and sung to their Harps.

Their Eubates were a third Sort of Priests, who applied themselves to the Study of Philosophy.

Each

Each Order of these Priests led very simple and innocent Lives, and resided either in Woods, Caverns, or hollow Trees. Their Food consisted of Acorns, Berries, or other Mast; and their Drink was nothing but Water. By this abstemious Cause of Life, however, they procured an universal Esteem, not only for their superior Knowledge, but their generous Contempt of all those Enjoyments of Life which all others so highly valued, and so industriously pursued.

The most remarkable TENETS of their
DRUIDS

1. Every Thing derives its Origin from Heaven.
2. Great Care is to be taken in the Education of Children.
3. Souls are immortal.
4. The Souls of Men after Death go into other Bodies.
5. If ever the World should happen to be destroyed, it will be by either Fire or Water.
6. All Commerce with Strangers should be prohibited.
7. He who comes last to the Assembly of the States ought to be punished with Death.
8. Children should be brought up apart from their Parents, till they are fourteen Years of Age.
9. There is another World; and they who kill themselves to accompany their Friends thither, will live with them there.

10. All

10. All Masters of Families are Kings in their own Houses ; and have a Power of Life and Death over their Wives, Children, and Slaves.

Their ANCIENT STATES.

The Britons, or Inhabitants of what is now called England and Wales, consisted of the following ancient States, and comprehended the several Counties here-under particularly mentioned, viz.

States.	Counties.
1. <i>Danmonii</i> ,	<i>Cornwall and Devon.</i>
2. <i>Durotriges</i> ,	<i>Dorset.</i>
3. <i>Belgæ</i> ,	{ <i>Somerset, Wilts, and the</i>
4. <i>Attrebatii</i> ,	{ <i>North Part of Hants,</i>
5. <i>Regni</i> ,	<i>Berks,</i>
6. <i>Cantii</i> ,	{ <i>Surry, Suffex, and the South</i>
7. <i>Trinobantes</i> ,	{ <i>Part of Hants.</i>
8. <i>Iceni</i> ,	<i>Kent.</i>
9. <i>Catiueuchlani</i> ,	<i>Middlesex and Essex.</i>
10. <i>Dobuni</i> ,	{ <i>Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge,</i>
11. <i>Silures</i> ,	{ <i>and Huntingdon.</i>
12. <i>Diametæ</i> ,	<i>Bucks and Bedford,</i>
13. <i>Ordovices</i> ,	<i>Gloucester and Oxford.</i>
	{ <i>Hereford, Monmouth, Radnor</i>
	{ <i>Brecon, and Glamorgan.</i>
	{ <i>Carmarthen, Pembroke, and</i>
	{ <i>Cardigan.</i>
	{ <i>Flint, Denbigh, Merioneth,</i>
	{ <i>Montgomery, & Carnarvon.</i>
	14. <i>Cornavii,</i>

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 14. <i>Cornavii,</i> | { | <i>Chester, Salop, Stafford, War-</i> |
| | | <i>wick, and Worcester,</i> |
| 15 <i>Coritani,</i> | { | <i>Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby,</i> |
| | | <i>Leicester, Rutland, and</i> |
| | | <i>Northampton.</i> |
| 16. <i>Brigantes,</i> | { | <i>York, Lancaster, Westmoreland,</i> |
| | | <i>Cumberland, and Durham,</i> |
| 17. <i>Ottadini,</i> | | <i>Northumberland.</i> |

Their general CHARACTER.

They were a great and glorious People, fond of Liberty and Property; but peculiarly remarkable for their rigid Virtue, and their Readiness to die, with Pleasure, for the Good of their Country. They long lived in a perfect State of Peace and Tranquility, 'till the Year of the World 3950, at which Time its Monarchy (by the boundless Envy and Ambition of Julius Cæsar, when Rome was in the Meridian of all her Glory) was totally subverted, and Britannia became a Province, subordinate to the Romans.

The ROMAN GOVERNMENT.

Cæsar, at his first Landing on the Island, found it not under a Monarchy, but divided into diverse Provinces, or petty Kingdoms.

Soon after, having defeated Cassibelan, and taken several British Provinces, he left the Island, and none of his Subjects returned for 90 Years and upwards.

However

However, in the Year of our Lord 42, Claudius Cæsar, the 5th Emperor of Rome, sent his General Plautius, with great Force into Britain, and followed him soon after in Person, subdued great Part of the Island; by which Means he procured the Title of Britannicus.

In the Year 50, London is supposed to be built by the Romans.

In this Year, Ostorius, the Roman General, defeated Caractacus, the Chief of the British Princes, and having taken him Prisoner carried him into Rome,

The Christian Religion, about this Time, was first planted in Britain.

In the Year 61, the Britons, under the Conduct of Boadicea, a British Queen, destroyed 6,000 Romans.

The next Year, Suetonius, the Roman General, defeated the Britons, and killed 80,000 of them upon the Spot; whereupon Boadicea poisoned herself.

In the 63, Gospel was first preached in Britain by Joseph of Arimathea, and eleven of St. Philip's Disciples.

THE PERSECUTIONS against the CHRISTIANS consequent thereupon.

First Persecution was begun by Nero, soon after he had burnt the City of Rome, which was in the Year 65.

2. The second, by Flavius Domitian, in the Year 83.
3. The third, by Ulpian Trajan, in the Year 111.
4. In the Year 162, the fourth was raised by Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, and his Associate Lucius Verus.
5. The fifth was begun by Septimius Severus, in the Year 193.
6. In 235, the sixth was raised by Maximian.
7. Trajanus began the seventh in the Year 250.
8. In 255, the eighth was raised by Valerian.
9. Valerius Aurelianus began the ninth in the Year 272. And,
10. Dioclesian and Maximianus carried on the tenth with the utmost Severity.

After the Romans, however, had been in the Possession of Britain for near 500 Years, they left it to its antient Inhabitants again, who being at that Time sunk in the lowest State of Degeneracy, were soon after invaded by the Scots and the Picts; and trembling at the approaching Storm, they were prevailed on by Vortigern their chief Monarch, about the Year 447, to send a Deputation to the Saxons, who were the only Persons (as he insinuated) capable of giving them that Aid and Assistance, which the unhappy Situation of their Affairs immediately required. The plausible Pretence of that Prince succeeded, and all concurred in his Opinion; and that Resolution which they then took thereupon

by brought on the total Destruction of their Country.

Ambassadors from the Britons were accordingly sent to Witigisel, the then Saxon General, who immediately summoned an Assembly to hear what the Britons had to propose. The latter (like men in absolute Despair) offered to submit to any Terms that their said Assembly should think proper, provided they did but protest, and stand firm to them so far, in their pressing Necessities, as to enable them to drive their Enemies out of their Country. The Proposal was approved of, and the Negotiation accordingly concluded.

The Terms were, that the Saxons should send 1000 Men into Britain, who were to be put into Possession of the Isle of Thanet, and to be paid and maintained likewise at the Expence of the Britons.

Hengist and Horsa, both Sons of the Saxon General Witigisel, who were brave and resolute Men, fit for, and fond of such an Expedition, were appointed in the Year 450, to command the Saxon Troops intended for the Relief of Britain.

Tho' these two Heroes arrived at Ebbesfleet, the Island of Thanet, with 1500 Men only, instead of 9000; yet they were received with the most Respect by Vortigern, who put them immediately, according to Promise, in full Possession of that Island.

As the Picts and Scots, at that Time, were advancing their Forces against the Britons, Hengist

joined Vortigern, and inspiring the British Troops with new Courage, a Battle was fought near Stamford in Lincolnshire, wherein the Picts and Scots were so absolutely defeated, that they were obliged to abandon their Conquests, and retire into their own Country.

Hengist, ever attentive to enlarge his Dominions, had a beautiful Daughter, named Rowena, with whom Vortigern fell deeply in Love, and demanded her in Marriage of her Father, who refused his Consent, unless the amorous Briton would put him in Possession of the whole County of Kent. The Terms were readily accepted, and the Match concluded. In short, this love-sick Passion, this seemingly trivial Circumstance, occasioned the greatest Revolution that ever has been felt in Britain,

The SAXON HEPTARCHY.

We shall now take a transient View of the Saxon Heptarchy, consequent thereupon.

I. The Kingdom of Kent.

The first was the Kingdom of Kent, founded by Hengist in 455, and contained only the County; being inhabited by the Jutes. It continued 368 Years, and ended in 823, having been governed by ten of its own Kings, and several doubtful, or foreign Princes; of whom four were Pagans, and three Christians. Its principal Place

ro were Canterbury, Dover, Rochester, Sandwich,
ne Deal, Folkestone, and Reculver.

II. The Kingdom of South Saxons.

The second was the Kingdom of the South Saxons, founded by Ella in 491, and contained the Counties of Suffex and Surry, whose principal City was Chichester. It continued about 109 Years, and ended about the Year 600; having only five Monarchs, of whom two were Pagans, and three Christians: It was mostly under the Power of the Kings of Kent, and the West Saxons.

III. The Kingdom of the West Saxons.

The third was the Kingdom of the West Saxons, founded by Cerdic in 519; and contained Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Hampshire, with the Isle of Wight, and Berkshire, tho' the Remains of the Britons likewise inhabited Cornwall: The principal Places were Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth, Salisbury, Dorchester, Sherborne, and Exeter: It continued till the Norman Conquest, being 547 Years, and ended in 1066, having been govern'd by 17 Monarchs during the Saxon heptarchy, of whom five were Pagans, and 12 Christians: The last of whom was Egbert, who in 829 became sole Monarch of England.

IV. The Kingdoms of the East Saxons.

The fourth was the Kingdom of the East Saxons, and contained Middlesex, Essex, and Part of Hertfordshire ; where the principal Places were London and Colchester : It was founded 527, by Erkenwin, and continued 220 Years, ending in 747 ; having been govern'd by 11 Monarchs, of whom two were Pagans, and the rest Christians,

V. The Kingdom of Northumberland.

The fifth was the Kingdom of Northumberland, founded by Ina in 547, and contained Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Part of Scotland, as far as Edinburgh Frith ; the principal Places being York, Durham, Carlisle, Hexham, and Lancaster : It continued 245 Years, and ended in 792, having been governed by 11 Princes ; of whom four were Pagans, and the rest Christians, whose Subjects were Angles, and called the Northumbrian Angles.

VI. The Kingdom of the East Angles.

The sixth was the Kingdom of the East Angles, which contained Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, with the Isle of Ely ; where the principal Places were Norwich, Thetford, Ely,

and Cambridge. It was founded by Uffa in 575, and continued 218 Years, ending in 793, when it was united to the Kingdom of the Mercians.

VII. The Kingdom of the Mercians.

The seventh and last, was the Kingdom of the Mercians, or the Middle Angles, founded by Cridda in 582; and contained Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Part of Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, and Cheshire; the principal Places being Lincoln, Nottingham, Warwick, Leicester, Coventry, Litchfield, Northampton, Worcester, Gloucester, Derby, Chester, Shrewsbury, Stafford, Oxford, and Bristol: It continued 292 Years, and ended in 874, having been governed by eighteen Monarchs, of whom four were Pagans, and the rest by Christians.

Egbert the Great, first King of England.

In the Year 129 Egbert, the 17th King of the West Saxons, became sole Monarch of all the seven Kingdoms, and was crowned at Winchester in Hampshire, by the unanimous Consent both of the Clergy and Laity, King of Britain; and immediately afterwards, a Proclamation was published; whereby it was ordered, that no future Distinc-

Distinctions should be kept up among the Saxon Kingdoms; but that they should all pass under the common Name of England.

Tho' Egbert was a wise and fortunate Prince and tho' the English were a brave and numerous People, after the Expulsion of the Picts and Scots; yet no sooner was he well established on the Throne, but this Island was exposed to new Invasions.

In 832, the Danes, having made two Descents before, landed a third Time with great Force at the Isle of Shippey in Kent; and in some few Months afterwards at Charmouth, in Dorsetshire with 18,000 Men

In 835, they landed again in Cornwall; but Egbert was then prepared for them, and gave them a total Defeat. They renewed their Depredations, however, in 836, but were again repulsed. Soon after which, this Prince having reigned King of the West Saxons 36 Years, and sole Monarch of England upwards of eight, died as great as he lived, and was buried at Winchester, where he was crowned. He was the Father, in short, of the English Monarchy, and therefore justly entitled to the Name of Egbert the Great.

Ethelwulf, the second King of England

Ethelwulf, the only Son of Egbert, succeeded his Father in 836. Till he became a King, he had been only a Priest; or, at most, only Bishop.

of Winchester. He obtained, however a Dispensation from Pope Gregory IV. and assumed a secular Life.

In the first Year of his Reign, the Danes landed at Southampton in Hampshire; but were routed with great Slaughter. In 837, however, they made a second Descent upon Portland in Dorsetshire, and succeeded in their Attempt.

In 838 they made another Descent about Romney in Kent, with such Success, and such great Slaughter, that they over-ran the Country.

In short, they made fresh Visits for several Years afterwards successively, for the Sake of Plunder only, without the least Intention of making a Settlement in the Kingdom.

Ethelwulf, however, in 852, assembling a numerous Army, with the Assistance of his Brother Ethelstan, met them at Okely in Surry; and here, after a desperate Engagement, proved so victorious, that the Slaughter of their Enemies died was almost incredible.

In 855, Ethelwulf went to Rome, in order to pay a Visit to the Pope, in Person; and on receiving his Benediction, he not only gratified the Humanity of the Papal See by his Devotion, but satisfied likewise its most avaricious Expectations, by his Royal Bounty,

In 857, after having reigned one and twenty Years, he divided his Kingdom between his two eldest Sons, Ethelpald and Ethelbert, and soon after died, and was buried at Winchester afore-

III. Ethebald and Ethelbert, joint Kings of England.

Ethelbald, whose Reign was but short, and no ways remarkable, died in 860, and was buried at Sherborne in Dorsetshire.

Ethelbert, the fourth King of England

Though Ethelbert bore an excellent Character, yet he was no Favourite of Fortune ; for from his Coronation in 860, to his Death in 866, he had one continued Conflict with the Danes. He was interred at Sherborne before mentioned, near the Remains of his Brother.

Ethelred, the fifth King of England.

In 866, Ethelred, the third Son of Ethelwulf succeeded to the Crown ; in whose Reign the Danes committed great Ravages throughout the Kingdom.

Notwithstanding, in 868, a great Famine and Plague happened in England ; yet those merciless and Blood-thirsty Pagans, the Danes, in 869 through their Aversion to Christianity, set Fire to the religious Houses in the City of York, murdered the Monks, ravished the Nuns, and made a Sacrifice of Edmund, titular King of the East Angles, by first shooting his Body full of Arrows and afterwards by cutting off his Head. He was

soon after interred at St Edmundsbury, in the County of Suffolk, from whom it has ever since been distinguished by that Name, as the Manner of that Prince's Death entitled him to the Honour of Martyrdom.

Ethelred, after having reigned six Years, was buried at Winbourn, in the County of Dorset.

Alfred the Great, sixth King of England.

In the Year 872, Alfred the Great (the fourth Son of Ethelwulf) succeeded his Brother Edward, whose moral Virtues endeared him so far to his Subjects, that they honour'd him with the Appellation of the Father of the English Constitution, He was crowned at Winchester aforesaid.

In the Year 878, the Danes settled themselves in divers Parts of England, with whom Alfred fought divers Battles with various Success; but at length gave them a total Overthrow at Eddington, in Somersetshire, and not only obliged their Leader Guthrun, the Chiefs of their Army, and the main Body of their People, to be baptized, but afterwards to retire out of the Kingdom.

This illustrious Prince, in 882, rebuilt the City of London, which had been burnt and destroyed by the Danes in 839.

As he was an excellent Scholar himself, he founded, or at least greatly augmented, the University of Oxford.

In 893, the Danes with 300 Sail of Ships, under one Hastings, invaded England again, but were

were defeated by Alfred's Army at Farnham, in Surry.

In 897, a Plague happened, and raged throughout the Land for three Years successively.

In the Year 900, Alfred died of a Contraction of the Nerves, after he had lived 51 Years, and reigned 29.

Edward the Elder, seventh King of England.

Upon his Decease, Edward the Elder (so called to distinguish him from Edward the Martyr, and Edward the Confessor) succeeded his Father, and was crown'd at Kingston upon Thames, in the County of Surry.

This Prince was a brave Warrior, and the invaded by the Danes, in the Year 905, he defeated them in Kent.

In the Year 911, he improved the University of Cambridge, much after the same Manner as Alfred his Father had augmented Oxford.

In 921, he was in the Height of his Glory, all the Princes in Britain, of whatever Denomination, whether Scotch, Danes, or Welch, either submitting to him Allegiance, or courting his Favour.

He died in the 24th Year of his Reign, at Farringdon in Berkshire, and was buried at Winchester.

Tho' he had three Wives, and several Children, yet Athelkan, his Son, by one Egwinna, a She

Shepherd's Daughter only, succeeded him in
his Kingdom.

Athelstan, eighth King of England.

He was crowned in the 13th Year of his Age
at Kingston upon Thames, in the Year 924.

In the Year 938, he defeated both the Danes
and Scots, and made the Princes of Wales pay
him a Tribute of 20 Pounds of Gold, 300 Pounds
of Silver, and 25,000 Head of Cattle, with a
large Number of Hawks and Hounds,

The same Year, he caused the Bible to be
translated into the Saxon, which was then the
Mother Tongue.

Much about this Time, the renowned Guy,
Earl of Warwick, is said to have encountered
Holebrand, the famous Danish Giant, and, after
a sharp Contest, to have killed him on the Spot
near Winchester.





An Account of the
S O L A R S Y S T E M,

Adapted to the
 CAPACITIES of CHILDREN.

THE SUN, which is the Fountain of Light and Heat, is placed in the Centre of the Universe, and the several Planets, named Luna, ☾ (the Moon); Mercury, ☿; Venus, ♀; the Earth, ⊕; Mars, ♂; Jupiter, ♃; and Saturn, ♄; move round him in their several Orbits, and borrow from him their Light and Influence. On the Surface of the Sun are seen certain dark Spots, but what they are is not known. They often change their Place, Number, and Magnitude; and if they are really in the Sun's Body, as to all Appearance they are, we must suppose that he moves round his Axis in about twenty five Days and six Hours; otherwise those various Changes and Alterations cannot be accounted for on the Principles of Reason and Philosophy. The daily Motion of the Sun from East to West is not real; for, as I have observed before, the Sun is fix'd in the Center, and can have no Motion upon his own Axis, that is of turning round

the same Space. This apparent Motion, therefore, from East to West, must arise from the true and real Motion of the Earth on which we live; I shall prove by and by. The Body of the Sun is so immensely large, that his Diameter or Thickness, is computed to be 822,148 English Miles, and a Million of Times larger than the Globe of our Earth; stupendous and amazing Magnitude! which is supposed to be all Fire, and whose Beams of Light the whole System of things about us is made visible.

The fix'd Stars, which enamel and bespangle the concave Expanse, or Canopy of Heaven, by Numbers and Lustre, make the Night beauteous and delightful, which would otherwise be dark and horrible. The UNIVERSE has no terminate Form or Figure at all; for 'tis every way infinite and unlimited, and is call'd the INFINITE SPACE, in which all Worlds have their Place and Being.

The MOON, which is the next Planet, or Body, we are to consider, is, as to Matter and Form not unlike our Earth; for her Body is even and spherical. The bright Portions we see in her are the more eminent and illumin'd Parts of the Land, as Mountains, Islands, Promontories, &c. to which we are oblig'd for the Light that is reflected to us; for the dark Parts, which are supposed to be Seas, Lakes, Vales, &c. are incapable of reflecting any Light at all. Some of our Philosophers assert that there is an Atmosphere of Air about her; and, if so, then is

she subject to the Wind, Clouds, Rain, Thunder, Lightning, and other Meteors, as well as the Earth, and of Consequence may be inhabited by Men and Animals. The Diameter, or Thickness of the Moon, is about 2175 English Miles. The Moon revolves round the Earth in about 27 Days, 7 Hours, and 43 Minutes. According to the different Position of the Moon in her Orbit with respect to the Sun and Earth, she puts on various Aspects or Phases, as new, horn'd, full, &c. And since, at the same Distance from the Sun, she never appears of a different Face, it is evident that she has a diurnal Motion round her own Axis, which is compleated in the same Time as her periodical Revolution is about the Earth. So that the Lunarians, or People in the Moon (if there are such) have their Days and Months perpetually of equal Lengths.

The other Planets, i. e. Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, all revolve in the same Manner about the Sun as the Center of the System; and in the Order from the Sun they are here named in the following Figure of the UNIVERSE.



The real Motion of them all is from West to East, though sometimes they appear to move from East to West; and at other Times seem not to move at all. And from hence they are said to move direct, retrograde, and stationary. The Earth, Jupiter, and Saturn, are often eclipsed by the interposition of their respective Moons, or Satellites, between the Sun and themselves; and these eclipses are sometimes Partial, sometimes Total, sometimes Central. The Orbit of the Earth

(or the Circle which the Sun seems to describe round the Earth) is call'd the Ecliptic, which is divided into twelve equal Parts, call'd Signs, and are distinguished by the following Names and Marks, viz. Aries, the Ram, ♈; Taurus, the Bull, ♉; Gemini, the Twins, ♊; Cancer, the Crab, ♋; Leo, the Lion, ♌; Virgo, the Virgin, ♍; Libra, the Balance, ♎; Scorpio, the Scorpion, ♏; Sagittarius, the Archer, ♐; Capricornus, the Goat, ♑; Aquarius, the Water, ♒; Piscis, the Fish, ♓.

There are many other Things peculiar to the Planets; but as they are not within the Compass of my Design, I shall pass them over, in order to speak more particularly of the Earth.

Of the EARTH, considered as a Planet.

THE Earth, by its Revolution about the Sun in 365 Days, 5 Hours, and 49 Minutes, makes that Space of Time which we call a Year.

The Line which the Center of the Earth describes in its annual Revolution about the Sun is call'd the Ecliptic.

The annual Motion of the Earth about the Sun, is in the Order of the Signs of the Zodiac that is, from West to East.

Besides its annual Revolution about the Sun on the Ecliptic, the Earth turns round also on its own Axis in 24 Hours.

the turning of the Earth upon its own Axis every 24 Hours, whilst it moves round the Sun in a Year, we may conceive by the rolling of a Bowl on a Bowling-Green; in which not only the Center of the Bowl hath a progressive Motion on the Green, but the Bowl, in going forward, turns round about its own Axis.

The turning of the Earth on its own Axis makes the Difference of Day and Night; it being Day in those Parts of the Earth which are turn'd towards the Sun; and Night in those Parts which are in the Shade, or turn'd from the Sun.

The annual Revolution of the Earth in the ecliptic is the Cause of the different Seasons, and of the several Lengths of Days and Nights, in every Part of the World in the Course of the year.

If the Diameter of the Sun be to the Diameter of the Earth as 48 to 1, (as by some it is computed) the Disk of the Sun is above 2000 Times bigger than the Disk of the Earth; and the Globe of the Sun about 100,000 Times bigger than the Globe of the Earth.

The Distance of the Earth's Orbit from the Sun is above 20,000 Semi-diameters of the Earth; that if a Cannon Ball should come from the Sun with the same Velocity it hath when discharg'd from the Mouth of a Cannon, it would take 25 Years in coming to the Earth.

We shall now consider the Earth in another sense, and speak of the several Divisions made by the Geographers.

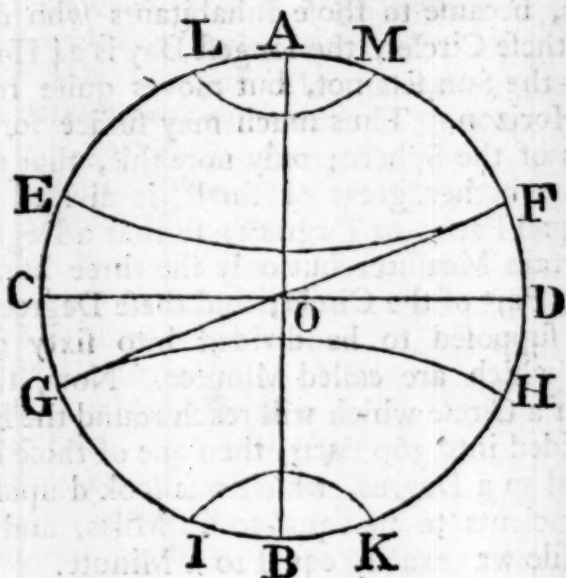
Of the CIRCLES,

Which are used by GEOGRAPHERS to explain the Properties of the NATURAL GLOBE.

YOU may suppose the following Figure to be a Globe, or Sphere, representing the Earth. The outermost Circle, mark'd with the Letters A, D, B, C, is call'd the Meridian; and on this Circle the Latitude is reckon'd, either from C towards A or B, or else from D towards A and B.

The Equator is the Line C, O, D, which upon the Globe is a Circle, and is sometimes call'd the Equinoctial: Upon this Circle the Degrees of Longitude are reckon'd, beginning at C, and counting all round the Globe 'till you come to C again; and is the middle of the World between A and B, which are the two Poles thereof A representing the North Pole, B the South Pole.

The Circles EF and GH, are called the Tropics, beyond which the Sun never moves.



The Line GF, which upon the Globe is a circle, is term'd the Ecliptic, in which the Sun perpetually moving from G to F, and F to G again. When the Sun is in O, he is then in the Equinoctial, and the Days and Nights are equal Length to all the World, except under the poles. When he is at F, which is call'd the Tropic of Cancer, Days are at the longest to all those Inhabitants who dwell on the North Side of the Equator. When the Sun at G, which is call'd the Tropic of Capricorn, Days are at the longest to all those Inhabitants who dwell on the South Side of the Equator, and at the shortest to those who dwell on the North Side.

The

The Circles LM and IK, are called the Polar Circles, because to those Inhabitants who dwell under these Circles, the longest Day is 24 Hours so that the Sun sets not, but moves quite round their Horizon. Thus much may suffice for the Circles of the Sphere; only note this, that every Circle, whether great or small, is divided into 360 equal Parts, or Degrees; so that a Degree is no certain Measure, but only the three hundred sixtieth Part of the Circle; and these Degrees are again supposed to be divided into sixty equal Parts, which are called Minutes. Now, therefore, if a Circle which will reach round the Earth be divided into 360 Parts, then one of those Parts is equal to a Degree, which was look'd upon by the Ancients to be equal to 60 Miles, and thus one Mile was exactly equal to a Minute.

Of the ZONES.

The Zones are certain Tracts of Land, whose Boundaries are made by the Circles before described, and are five in Number, namely, The Torrid Zone; the Northern Temperate Zone; the Southern Temperate Zone; the Northern Frigid Zone; the Southern Frigid Zone. 1. The Torrid Zone contains all that Space of Land which lies between the Circles EF and GH for to those Inhabitants who dwell betwixt the said Limits, the Sun, at sometimes of the Year becomes vertical, i. e. right over their Heads. 2. The Northern Temperate Zone, is all the

Space

space betwixt the Circle E F, named the Tropic of Cancer; and the Line L M, called the Northern Polar Circle; and to all the Inhabitants within this Compass, the Sun when in their several Meridians, casteth their Shadows directly North. 3. The Southern Temperate Zone, is that Tract of Land which lies between the circular Line G H, call'd the Tropic of Capricorn, and the Southern Polar Circle I K. To all the Inhabitants within this Space, the Sun, when in their Meridian, casteth their Shadows full South. The Northern Frigid Zone, is that Part of the Earth which lies between the Northern Polar Circle L M, and the North Pole at A; to all these Inhabitants, the Sun, at a certain Season, and when in the Tropic of Cancer, does not set, but moves in View quite round their Horizon, casting their Shadows every Way. 5. The Southern Frigid Zone is that Part of the Earth which lies between the Southern Polar Circle I K, and the South Pole at B. To all the Inhabitants within these Limits, the Sun when in the Tropic of Capricorn, sets not, but moves in Sight as before casting their Shadows also every Way.

Of the CLIMATES.

THE Climates are reckon'd from the Equator to the Poles; under the Equator the Day is always 12 Hours long, and under the Polar Circle the longest Day is 24 Hours. Geographers make 24 Climates between the Equator and

and each of the Polar Circles, because there are 24 of Half-Hours Difference between the Length of Day under the Equator, and the longest Day under the Polar Circle; so that any Place where the longest Day in that Place is half an Hour longer, or shorter, than that of another Place, is of a different Climate. The first Climate begins at the Equator; the second, where the longest Day is 12 Hours and a half; the third where it is 13 Hours, and so on. There are in all 48 Climates of Hours, that is, four from the Equator to the Polar Circle, either Northward or Southward. Besides the aforesaid 48 Climates of Hours, there are 12 more, called Climates of Months, that is, six from each of the Polar Circles to the Poles. They are called Climates of Months, because the longest Day in the End of the first Climate is one whole Month, the longest Day at the End of the second two whole Months, and so on.

Of LAND and WATER.

THE whole Globe of the Earth is called Terraqueous, consisting of two Bodies namely, Land and Water, which may be divided in the following Manner, viz.

Land into	
Continents,	Isthmus's,
Islands,	Promontories,
Peninsulas,	Mountains.

1 A Continent, is a large Tract of Land, comprehending divers Countries, Kingdoms, and States, joining all together without any Separation of its Parts by Water, of which we have four, viz.

EUROPE,

AFRICA, and

ASIA,

AMERICA.

2. An Island, is a Part of Land encompassed round with Water.

3. A Peninsula, called also Chersonesus, is a Piece of dry Land every where environ'd with Water, save only a narrow Neck of Land, adjoining the same to the Continent.

4. An Isthmus, is that narrow Neck of Land which joins the Peninsula to the Continent, by which People go from one to the other.

5. A Promontory, is a high Piece of Land stretching out into the Sea, the Extremity whereof is commonly called a Cape.

6. A Mountain, is a rising Part of dry Land, overtopping the adjacent Country, and appearing the first at a Distance.

Water is divided into

Oceans,

Straits,

Seas,

Lakes,

Gulfs,

Rivers.

7. Ocean, is a vast Collection of Water, environing a considerable Part of the Continent.

8. The Sea, is a smaller Body of Water, intermixed with Islands, and for the most Part environed with Land.

9. A Gulf, is a Part of the Sea every where encompassed with Land, except only one Passage, whereby it communicates with the Main Ocean.

10. A Strait, is a narrow Passage, either joining a Gulf to the neighbouring Sea, or Ocean, or one Part of the Sea, or Ocean, to another.

11. A Lake, is a small Collection of deep standing Waters intirely surrounded with Land, and having no visible Communication with the Sea.

12. A River, is a considerable Stream of fresh Water, rising out of one, or various Fountains, continually gliding along in one or more Currents, till it disgorgeth itself into the Sea or Ocean.



The History of the two Misses.

BRUNETTA and PHILLIS.

*Those that beyond Sea go, will sadly find,
They change their Climate only, not their Mind.*

CREECH.

IN the Year 1688, and on the same Day of that Year, were born in Cheapside, London, two Females of exquisite Feature and Shape; and one we shall call Brunetta, the other Phillis. A close Intimacy between their Parents made each of them the first Acquaintance the other knew in the World: They played, dressed Babies, acted Visiting, learned to Dance and make Curtsies, together: They were inseparable Companions in all the little Entertainments their tender Years were capable of: Which innocent Happiness continued till the Beginning of their fifteenth Year, when it happened that Mrs. Phillis had an Head-dress on; which became her so very well, that, instead of being beheld any more with Pleasure for their Amity to each other, the Eyes of the Neighbourhood were turned to remark them with Comparison of their Beauty. They now no longer enjoyed the Ease of Mind and pleasing Indolence, in which they were formerly happy; but all their Words and Actions were misinterpreted by each other, and every Excellence in

H 2

their

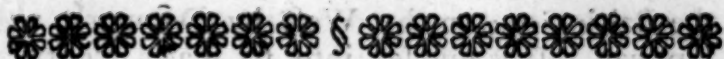
their Speech and Behaviour was looked upon as an Act of Emulation to surpass the other. These Beginnings of Disinclination soon improved into a Formality of Behaviour, a general Coldness, and by natural Steps into an irreconcilable Hatred.

These two Rivals for the Reputation of Beauty, were in their Stature, Countenance and Mien so very much alike, that if you were speaking of them in their Absence, the Words in which you described the one must give you an Idea of the other. They were hardly distinguishable, you would think, when they were apart, though extremely different when together. What made their Enmity the more entertaining to all the rest of their Sex was, that in detracting from each other, neither could fall upon Terms which did not hit herself as much as her Adversary. Their Nights grew restless, with Meditation of new Dresses to outvie each other, and inventing new Devices to recall Admirers, who observed the Charms of the one rather than those of the other on the last Meeting. Their Colours failed at each other's Appearance, flushed with Pleasure at the Report of a Disadvantage, and their Countenances withered upon Instances of Applause. The Decencies to which Women are obliged, made these Virgins stifle their Resentment so far as not to break into open Violences, while they equally suffered the Torments of a regulated Anger. Their Mothers, as it is usual, engaged in the Quarrel, and supported the several Pretensions

sions of the Daughters with all that ill-chosen Sort of Expence, which is common with People of plentiful Fortunes and mean Taste. The Girls preceded their Parents like Queens of May, in all the gaudy Colours imaginable, on every Sunday to Church, and were exposed to the Examination of the Audience for Superiority of Beauty.

During this constant Struggle, it happen'd, that Phillis one Day at public Prayers smote the Heart of a gay West-Indian, who appear'd in all the Colours which can affect an Eye that could not distinguish between being *fine* and *taudry*. This American, in a Summer-Island Suit, was too shining and too gay to be resisted by Phillis, one too intent upon her Charms to be diverted by any of the laboured Attractions of Brunetta. Soon after, Brunetta had the Mortification to see her Rival disposed of in a wealthy Marriage, while she was only addressed to in a Manner that shewed she was the Admiration of all Men, but the Choice of none. Phillis was carried to the Habitation of her Spouse in Barbadoes; Brunetta had the Ill-nature to enquire for her by every Opportunity, and had the Misfortune to hear of her being attended by numerous Slaves, fanned into Slumbers by successive Bands of them, and carried from Place to Place in all the Pomp of barbarous Magnificence. Brunetta could not endure these repeated Advices, but employed all her Arts and Charms in laying Baits for any of Condition of the same Island, out of a mere Ambition.

to confront her once more before she died. She at last succeeded in her Design, and was taken to Wife by a Gentleman whose Estate was contiguous to that of her Enemy's Husband. It would be endless to enumerate the many Occasions on which these irreconcilable Beauties laboured to excel each other; but, in Process of Time, it happened that a Ship put into the Island consigned to a Friend of Phillis, who had Directions to give her the Refusal of all Goods for Apparel, before Brunetta could be alarmed of their Arrival. He did so, and Phillis was dressed in a few Days in a Brocade more gorgeous and costly than had ever before appeared in that Island. Brunetta languished at the Sight, and could by no Means come up to the Bravery of her Antagonist. She communicated her Anguish of Mind to a faithful Friend, who, by an Interest in the Wife of Phillis's Merchant, procured a Remnant of the same Silk for Brunetta. Phillis took Pains to appear in all public Places where she was sure to meet Brunetta; Brunetta was now prepared for the Insult, and came to a public Ball in a plain Black Silk Mantua, attended by a beautiful Negro Girl in a Petticoat of the same Brocade with which Phillis was attired. This drew the Attention of the whole Company; upon which the unhappy Phillis swooned away, and was immediately conveyed to her House. As soon as she came to herself she fled from her Husband's House, went on board a Ship in the Road, and is now landed in inconsolable Despair at Plymouth.



OF THE
Four Quarters of the WORLD,
And first of EUROPE.

A Swedish Man and Woman in their proper
Dresses.



An Historical and Geographical Account of
SWEDEN, DENMARK, and NORWAY.

SWEDEN is one of the Northern Kingdoms, great and populous, is bounded on the North by Lapland, Norway, and the Frozen-Sea ;

Sea ; on the East by Moscovy ; on the South by the Baltic Sea ; on the West by Denmark and Norway. It is divided into six Parts, contains 17 Cities, the Capital is Stockholm ; the Air is cold, but wholesome, it abounds with all the Necessaries of Life, the Inhabitants are long liv'd, and trade in Brass, Lead, Iron, Steel, Copper, Skins, Furs, Deals, Oak, Pitch and Tar : They are civil, and so industrious that a Beggar is not to be seen among 'em ; good Soldiers, strong and healthy. It was formerly elective, but now hereditary. It is govern'd by a King, and the States, which consist of the Nobility, Clergy and Merchants ; their Religion is Lutheranism, and Dialect Teutonic or German.

An Account of DENMARK.

DENMARK lies to the North of England, is but a small Kingdom, Copenhagen is the Metropolis. The King of Denmark is also Sovereign of Norway, Greenland, Fero, &c. The Air is very cold, the Country fruitful ; there is Store of Deer, Elks, Horses, Cattle, &c. also Fish, especially Herrings ; their Commodities are chiefly Tallow, Timber, Hides, and Rigging for Ships : The Crown is hereditary, the Government entirely in the Power of the King, and their Religion the same as in Sweden.

An Account of NORWAY.

NORWAY is a Kingdom on the North West Shore of Europe, belongs to the King of Denmark, is separated from Sweden by a Ridge of Mountains always covered with Snow, the chief Town is Drontheim. It is mountainous, barren, and extreme cold, therefore but thinly peopled; they are a plain People, of the same Religion as those of Denmark. The Produce of the Country is good Fir Timber, Oak Pitch, Tar, Copper, and Iron; and their Seas abound in Fish, which the Inhabitants dry upon the Rocks without Salt, and sell them to most Nations in Europe, to victual their Ships in long Voyages. They have very little Corn grown in the Country; and the Inhabitants feed on the Flesh of Bears, Wolves, and Foxes; and the poorer Sort make Bread of dried Fish ground to Powder, while the better Sort exchange the Commodities above-mentioned for Corn, Fruits, Wine, and other Necessaries. Their longest Day is two Months, and shortest above eight Hours.

A Mos.

A Moscovite, or Russian Man and Woman in
their proper Dresses.



An Account of Moscovy, or Russia.

MOSCOVY is the largest Country in Europe, and which comprehends all that vast Country which obeys the Czar, or Czarina: It is bounded by the Northern Ocean on the North; the Rivers Oby and Tanais on the East; the Little Tanais, the Rivers Defna and Sosa, with Lesser Tartary, on the South; Narva, Poland, Sweden, and Norway, on the West: It contains about forty Provinces, is a marshy Country, not well inhabited, full of Forests and Rivers; the Winter is long, and very cold: They sow only Rye before Winter, and the other Corn in

in May, though their Harvest is in July and August. They have Plenty of Fruit, Melons, Fowl and Fish; and their Commodities are Salt, Brimstone, Pitch, Tar, Hemp, Flax, Iron, Steel, Copper, and Russian Leather, much valued in England. They wear long Beards, short Hair, and Gowns down to their Heels; are a mistrustful and cruel People, cunning in Trading, and deceive with Impunity, it being counted Industry; naturally lazy and drunken, and lie on the Ground or Benches, all except the Gentry. Till Czar Peter the Great, (who polish'd the People, as well as enrich'd and improv'd the Country) they were barbarous and savage; but he setting up Printing-Houses and Schools in his Dominions, banish'd Ignorance, and introduced the liberal Arts. Their Government is hereditary and absolute; their Religion is that of the Greek Church. They have a Number of Clergy, and divers Monasteries for Friars and Nuns. The Emperor of Moscovy is call'd the Czar, and Empress the Czarina.

A French

A French Man and Woman in their proper Dresses



An Historical and Geographical Account of FRANCE.

FRANCE is one of the finest and largest Kingdoms in Europe, lies in the Middle of the Temperate Zone, is washed by the Ocean to the West, by the Mediterranean Sea to the South, joins to the Low Countries to the North, Germany and Italy lie to the East, and Spain to the South. Its Length and Breadth is about 225 Leaguës each. Its chief City is Paris; there are ten Universities, and many very stately Palaces, the chief of which is that at Versailles, about eleven Miles from Paris, where the King chiefly resides. It abounds with all the Necessaries of

Life.

life, which made the Emperor Maximilian say, That if it were possible he himself were God, his eldest Son should succeed him, and the second should be King of France." The People are industrious, and the better Sort very polite, well bred, extremely gay in Dress, and civil to Strangers; are very active and sprightly, lovers of the Sciences, and have a fine Genius; brisk and enterprizing, and of a very gay Disposition, but treacherous, and much addicted to flattery: They have a great Veneration for their King, and ready to sacrifice Life and Fortune in his Service. Their Commodities are Brandy, Wine, Salt, Silks, Linen and Woollen, Hemp, Canvas, Paper, Soap, Almonds and Olives, &c. The Crown is hereditary, except to Females: The King, who styles himself Most Christian, is absolute, and their established Religion Roman Catholic. To take a View of the Country, their fields are large and open, intermix'd with Corn and Vines, and every Hedge so beset with choice fruits, that Eyes can hardly have fairer Objects; yet so miserable are the common People, by Reason of the great Taxes, that hardly any Subjects in Europe are poorer, though there are few countries in the World to which Nature has been so liberal of her choicest Blessings as to this.

'Twas in this Country that Master Tommy Courtly and his Sister, who went over with their appa, learnt all that good Manners and genteel behaviour, which made every Body love and admire them so much at their Return home; which

I had

had such an Effect on their Brother Jack, (who was a rude, ill-natur'd, slovenly Boy) that he soon grew better : And to prevent himself being utterly despised, and turn'd out of Doors, by his Pappa and Mamma, for his undutiful Behaviour, immediately mended his Manners ; which his Brother Tommy, who was all Good-Nature observing, took a great deal of Pains to instruct him, us'd all his Endeavours to make him a good Boy, and wrote down the following Rules of Behaviour for him ; which Jack closely attending to, made him, in a very little Time, beloved and admir'd, almost equally with his Brother Tommy.

RULES for BEHAVIOUR.

Wrote by Master TOMMY COURTLY, for the Instruction of his Brother JACKY, and which made every Body love and admire him.

REVERENCE your Parents, submit to your Superiors, and despise not your Inferiours.

Pray daily, converse with the Good, avoid the Wicked, and attend to Instruction.

At coming into Company always bow, and remain uncover'd, especially in Presence of your Parents, or Elders.

When you speak to your Parents, always begin with Sir, or Madam, and never delay to do so

the

they shall order or command you ; nor presume to enter the Room where they are, if Strangers be there, 'till you are sent for.

Never quarrel or dispute with any one, especially your Brothers or Sisters, but be loving and obliging to all.

Never come to Table 'till wash'd and comb'd, nor offer to meddle, or ask for any Thing 'till your Parents have help'd you ; and whatever you be, content yourself therewith, and not find fault.

Feed yourself decently, without greasing the Table-Cloth, your Cloaths, or Fingers, but as little as possible.

Make no Noise in Eating, nor do it greedily or wantonly ; neither spit or cough, or blow your Nose at Table, unless you can't avoid it, and when do it aside, with as little Noise as possible ; and lean not your Elbow on the Table, or Back of the Chair, nor stare any in the Face.

Never drink or speak without emptying and wiping your Mouth, and when moderately satisfied, or your Parents order, rise from the Table, though others sit still, and leave the Room with a handsome Bow, or Curtesy.

To look upon one, and whisper to another at the same Time, is rude and unmannerly, as it is to whisper at all in Company, so remember to avoid it.

To whomsoever you speak, either in asking a question, or making an Answer, remember to use the proper Title of Respect, as, Sir, Madam,

My Lord, My Lady, &c. according to their Rank or Quality.

Never attend to such as are whispering or speaking in secret, nor correct your Superior, though you know he is in the Wrong; and when any Thing immodest is spoke in your Hearing, look as if you did not hear it, and beware of saying any Thing that will hardly be believed.

Always give the Wall to your Elders and Superiors, and give them Leave to pass first into a House or Room, or narrow Passage, where only one can go at a Time, unless you are ordered to go before, then obey.

Keep Company, as near as you can, with none but what are sober, good, and virtuous; and remember, that evil Communications corrupt good Manners.

‘ Tell me with whom thou goest,
‘ And I’ll tell thee what thou doest.’

In a few Years afterwards, Master Tommy and Jacky grew up to be two very polite young Gentlemen; and having made a great Progress in Learning, their Father furnish’d them with Horses, Servants, Cloaths, Money, and every Thing necessary, and sent them to travel abroad and see Foreign Countries; of which, at their Return, they wrote the following Account, of the Amusement and Instruction of all young Gentlemen and Ladies.

German Th

Germans in their proper Habis.



An Account of GERMANY.

GERMANY is a large, fruitful and pleasant Country, which has the Title of an Empire. It is bounded on the North by the Baltic Sea, Denmark, and the German Ocean; on the East by Hungary, Prussia, and Poland; on the South by the Alps; on the West by the Netherlands, Lorrain, and Frenche Comte. It is divided into Higher and Lower; its whole Length about 840 Italian Miles, and Breadth about 400; the Soil is very fertile, and furnishes every thing necessary; the chief Rivers are the Danube, the Rhine, Elbe, Oder, and Weser. — Tacitus, speaking of the antient Germans, says, They sung when they marched to fight, and

' judg'd of the Success by the Shouts and Hur-
 ' zas at the Onset. Their Wives, as martial a
 ' themselves, accompanied them to the War
 ' dress their Wounds, and provide them with Ne-
 ' cessaries. Their Infantry surpass'd the Cavalry
 ' for which Reason they sometimes mix'd Foot
 ' with Horse. They esteem'd nothing so infir-
 ' mous as throwing away or losing their Shields
 ' They buried the Bodies of their Noblemen on
 ' a Funeral Pile, with their Arms and Horse.

The Germans of our Age are laborious, simple
 and cruel in War; ready to serve for Money
 constant in their Religion, true Friends, open
 Enemies, plentiful Eaters, and great Drinkers.
 The Invention of Printing, Gun-Powder, and
 Fire-Arms, are attributed to them. There are
 above three Hundred different Sovereignties in
 Germany, most of which are subject to the su-
 preme Head, the Emperor, who is chosen by the
 nine Electors, viz. the Arch-Bishops of Mentz,
 Triers, and Cologn; the King of Bohemia; the
 Duke of Bavaria; the Duke of Saxony, (King of
 Poland); the Marquis of Brandenbourgh, (King
 of Prussia); the Prince Palatine of the Rhine
 and the Duke of Brunswic, (King of England).
 The Electors are the principal Members of the
 Empire, and absolute Sovereigns in their own
 Dominions. Their Religion for the greatest Part
 is Popery; but in several States and Cities, par-
 ticularly Prussia, the Protestant prevails. The
 chief City is Vienna, in the Dukedom of Austria,
 which is the Seat of the Emperor.

Dutch Man and Woman in their proper Habits



OLLAND and FLANDERS, which are likewise call'd the Seventeen Provinces, and the Netherlands, are inhabited by the Dutch.

THIS Country is also in Germany, though mostly independent of the Empire ; great-Part of it belongs to the Dutch, Part to the French, and Part to the Emperor : Its capital City is Amsterdam, a Place of vast Trade and Riches. The Air is moist and foggy, the Country, as it lies low, is naturally wet and fenny, and employ'd chiefly in grazing of Cattle ; they have but little Corn grows there, but import abundance from other Countries ; the Soil is fertile,

tile, the natural Produce is chiefly Butter and Cheese, in which their Trade is great, but that of Herrings the most considerable; though they have Manufactures of various Kinds, and carry on a prodigious Trade to most Parts of the known World, insomuch that their Number of Shipping is reckoned almost equal to that of England. They are not polite People, but plain and frugal and very laborious; ready to undertake any Thing for Gain, are extremely nice in their Houses and Streets, though careless in Dress. They are govern'd by a Commonwealth, which is call'd the States-General, and is made up of the several United Provinces, consisting of seven Voices, each Province sending one; but before any Thing can be determin'd, or agreed on, they must all be unanimous, for a Majority of Votes, as here in England, is there of no Effect. Their Language is a Dialect of the German. The Reformed Religion, according to the Doctrines of Calvin, is the established one, though all are tolerated.

Spanish Man and Woman in their proper Habits.



An Account of SPAIN.

SPAIN is separated from France by the Pyrenean Hills, and by all other Sides is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Atlantic Ocean. The King is the most Lands of any Prince in the World, in which Account some of their Predecessors have boasted, 'That the Sun never sets in their Dominions, as having Possessions in all four Parts of the World.' He is titled his Catholic Majesty. His Court is different from all others, he gives Audience but one Day in a Week, and the rest he keeps himself shut up in his Palace, in the

the Courts of which any may walk, they being full of Merchants Shops, and resemble the Closters of Religious Houses. The Air is pure and dry, but very hot; the Soil is sandy and most barren, though where fertile not well cultivated through the Pride and Laziness of the People, to which they are much addicted, though what they want in Corn is made up in a Variety of excellent Fruit and Wines, of which they have great Plenty. The chief Commodities are Wine, Oil, Fruits of various Sorts, Wool, Lamb-skins, Honey, Cork, &c. The People are grave and majestic, faithful to their Monarch, delicate Point of Honour, jealous, lascivious, and Tyrants over a vanquish'd Enemy; look upon Husbandry and Mechanical Arts with the greatest Contempt. Their Government is an absolute Monarchy, and the Crown hereditary as well to Females as Males. Their Religion is Roman Catholic, nor is any other tolerated. Madrid is the capital City, which stands near the Middle of the Country, on Top of a Hill, by the little River Manzanares.

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A Portugueze Man and Woman in their proper Habits.



An Account of PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL joins to Spain, and to the East is bounded by Spanish Provinces, the Capital City is Lisbon, a Place of great Trade and Riches, with an excellent Harbour: The Soil of this Country is poor and produces but little, except Wines and Fruit. The Nobility and Gentry are magnificent and hospitable, but the common People much addicted to thieving. It is govern'd by its own King, who is by much the richest Crown'd-Head in Europe. His Government is absolute, and Crown hereditary. The established Religion is Popery, though others are tolerated, but are under a Necessity of being very

very reserv'd and cautious for fear of the Inquisition, which is a Court of Tribunal, for the Examination and Punishment of Offenders, whom they torture in the most cruel Manner.

Lisbon, the capital City, as before-mentioned is about six Miles in Length, built on seven Hills surrounded with a Wall, on which are 77 Towers and 36 Gates; is reckon'd to contain 30,000 Houses, and 150,000 Inhabitants (whose foreign Trade is equal to any City in Europe, except London and Amsterdam). There is a Cathedral 37 Parish Churches, 23 Cloisters, several handsome Squares, and sumptuous Buildings, the largest of which is the King's Palace. Such was the State of this opulent City till the 1st of November, 1755, when the greatest Part of it was reduced to a Heap of Ruins by a most tremendous Earthquake, which was followed by a terrible Fire. A Gentleman who was present, giving an Account of the Calamity to his Friend in England, says, " It is not to be expressed by human Tongue, how dreadful and awful it was to enter the City after the Disaster; in looking upwards one was struck with Terror, in beholding frightful ruin'd Fronts of Houses, some leaning one Way, some another: then, on the contrary, one was struck with Horror in beholding dead Bodies, by six or seven in a Heap crush'd to Death, half buried, half burnt, and if one went thro' the broad Squares, nothing to be met with but People bewailing their Misfortunes, wringing their Hand, and crying

World was at End: In short, 'twas the most lamentable Scene that Eyes could behold."

The King in his Letter on the melancholy occasion, to the King of Spain, concludes thus: I am without a House, in a Tent, without Servants, without Subjects, without Money, and without Bread."

An Italian Man and Woman in their proper Habits.



An Historical Description of ITALY.

ITALY in the Scriptures is called Chittim, and Mesech. Pliny (an ancient Latin Writer) gives it this Character: ' Italy is the Nurse-Mother of all Nations, elected by the Gods to make the Heavens more glorious, and unite
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' the dispersed Governments of the World,' &c.
 The Situation is very advantageous, being to-
 wards the Midst of the Temperate Zone. It is
 bounded by the Alps on the North, which sepa-
 rates it from Germany; on the East, by the
 Adriatic Sea; on the South, by Mare Inferum
 or the Sea of Tuscany; and on the West by
 Part of the Alps, and the River Var, which are
 its Bounds towards France and Savoy. The Air
 of this Country is temperate and healthful; the
 Soil so fruitful, that there seems to be a conti-
 nual Spring: It abounds with Grain, Fruits and
 Flowers, and a Variety of living Creatures as
 well for Pleasure as Profit; on which Account
 Italy is call'd the Garden of Europe. The People
 are polite, dextrous, prudent and ingenious, ex-
 tremely revengeful, jealous, and great Formal-
 ists: Their Genius lies much for Poetry, Music
 Antiquities, &c. and, in short, all the Liberal
 Arts. Their Tongue is deriv'd from the ancient
 Latin. The Cities are fair, well built, and mag-
 nificent; Rome is look'd on as the Capital, and
 is call'd the *Holy*, Naples the *Noble*, Florence the
Fair, Genoa the *Proud*, Milan the *Great*, Venice
 the *Rich*, Padua the *Learned*, and Bonia the *Fa-*
 There are 300 Bishopricks in it, and many Uni-
 versities. It was govern'd of old by Kings, then
 by Consuls, and last of all by Emperors, who
 rais'd it to the highest Pitch of Glory. Only the
 Roman Catholic Region is profess'd in Italy
 neither are the Protestants suffered there, though
 the Jews are permitted in some Cities. The
 Countr

&c. Country affords more Entertainment to Travel-
 ers than any other in the World, in which may
 be seen many Remains of the greatest, wisest,
 and bravest People that ever liv'd, namely, the
 old Romans. The present People are inur'd to
 slavery, harras'd with Tyrannies and Imposi-
 tions of their Priests. The Country is but badly
 cultivated, its Commodities are Wine, Oil, Corn,
 Rice, Velvets, Silks, Glass, &c.

A Turkish Man and Woman in their proper
 Habits.



An Account of TURKY.

TURKY, or the Empire of the Turks,
 comprehends many Provinces in Europe,
 Asia, and Africa; so 'tis with Reason the Sultan
 is

is called Grand Seignior. The Empire is divided into 25 Governments, of which there are seven in Europe, seventeen in Asia, and Egypt makes one of itself; two of the Governments have what they call Beglerbeks at the Head of them, and the rest are govern'd by Bashaws. Most of the Countries are fruitful, but neglected thro' the Laziness of the Turks, and Oppressions the Christians lie under, who chuse rather to let the Land lie untill'd than cultivate it for others. 'Tis thin of Inhabitants, occasioned by frequent Plagues and continual Wars, which carry off great Numbers: They are very temperate, robust, and good Soldiers. Their Religion, where Mahomet was the Author, comprehends six general Precepts, viz Circumcision, Prayer, Fasting, Alms, Pilgrimage, and Abstinence from Wine. Friday is their most solemn Day of the Week, which they distinguish only by being longer at Prayer on that than other Days. They observe an extraordinary Fast on the ninth Month, which whoever breaks is certainly punish'd with Death: They keep it so strict, that Labourers ready to faint with Thirst, dare not taste a Drop of Water. They have a Sort of Monks, call'd Dervises, who live a very austere Life, keeping a profound Silence, go barefoot with a Leather Girdle round their Bodies, full of sharp Points, to mortify the Flesh, and sometimes beat and burn themselves with hot Irons: They are very charitable, and spare nothing for the Maintenance of the Poor. The Government is

monarchical.

monarchial; the Grand Seignior, or Sultan, is absolute Master of the Lives and Fortunes of his Subjects; his Orders are above the Laws, which are but few. If his Ministers grow rich they certainly suffer Death, right or wrong, their Wealth (which goes to the Sultan) being esteem'd clear Proof of their Guilt.

The Customs and Ways of the Turks are very different from ours, the Left is the upper Hand with them: They bury in the dark, and carry the Dead Head-foremost. Their Books are all Manuscripts, for they suffer no Printing among them. Their Commodities are chiefly raw Silks, Oil, Leather, Cake-Soap, Honey, Wax, and various Fruits and Drugs. Constantinople, which was formerly Thrace, by the Turks call'd Stamoul, is their Capital, and Seat of the Ottoman or Turkish Empire.

A S I A.

A Man and Woman of Tartary in their proper Habits.



An Account of TARTARY.

TARTARY, which is the same Country as the ancient Scythia, comprehends all the North of Europe, and almost a third Part of Asia. At present the Russians possess the Northern Part, and have given it the Name of Siberia. It is a cold barren Country, generally covered with Snow, and very thinly inhabited.

Their Wealth consists in Cattle, and their Employment in Grazing: They carry on neither Manufacture nor Trade, except in Slaves and Horses, and rove about in Herds or Clans. The Emperor of Russia is supreme Lord of the Western

as well as North Part of Tartary, especially since the Time of the late Czar Peter the Great, who extended his Conquest even to the Northern Coast of the Caspian Sea.

The Chinese are Masters of the South and East Parts of Tartary. The Tartars are divided into four different Nations, namely, the Tartars properly so called, the Calmucks, and the Usbeck and Moguls. The Calmuck Tartars acknowledge themselves Subjects of Russia: The Usbeck Tartars were once independent, but since subdued by Kouli Khan, the late Sovereign of Persia, who took Possession and plundered their capital City Bochara, which was extremely populous and wealthy. This Country of Usbeck Tartary is situate in a very happy Climate and fruitful Soil, and carries on a very brisk Trade to the East and West Parts of Asia: It was the Country of the victorious Tamerlane, who subdued most of the Kingdoms of Asia.

The Tartars, as to Stature, are generally thick and short, having flat square Faces, little Eyes, little round short Nose, and an Olive Complexion. They are reckon'd the best Archers in the World, and eat all manner of Flesh but Hogs-Flesh. They are very hospitable, and take a Pleasure in entertaining Strangers. Their Religion is mostly Paganism; they worship the Sun, Moon, and Stars, and a Variety of Images, but not in Temples or Churches, for they worship in Groves and on the Tops of Mountains; but those that lie near the Mahometan Countries are mostly Mahometans.

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The Southern Provinces lie in a temperate Climate, and would produce all Manner of Corn and Vegetables; but the Inhabitants pay no Regard to it, and lead a rambling Life, driving great Herds of Cattle before them to such Parts of the Country where they can meet with the best Pasture; and here they pitch their Tents, but seldom remain long enough in a Place to reap a Crop of Corn, even if they were to plough the Land and sow it.

A Chinese Man and Woman in their proper Habits.



An Account of CHINA.

THE Empire of China is a great and spacious Country, on the East of Asia, much fam'd for its Fruitfulness, Wealth, Beautifulnes

of Towns, and incredible Number of Inhabi-
 tantants. It is divided into seventeen Kingdoms,
 which contain 160 large Cities, 240 lesser, and
 200 Towns, the Chief, of all is Peking. The
 Air is pure and serene, and the Inhabitants live
 to a great Age. Their Riches consist in Gold
 and Silver Mines, Pearls, Porcelain or China-
 Ware; japan'd, or varnish'd Works; Spices,
 Musk, true Ambergris, Camphire, Sugar, Gin-
 ger, Tea, Linen, and Silk; of the latter there is
 such Abundance, that they are able to furnish
 all the World with it. Here are also Minerals
 of Quicksilver, Vermilion, Azure Stone, Vitriol,
 &c. So much for the Wealth: Now as to the
 inhabitants, they are so numerous that the great
 roads may be compar'd to a perpetual Fair, such
 numbers are continually passing, which made
 a Portugueze, who went thither ask, "If the
 Women had not nine or ten Children at a
 Birth." Every Inhabitant is obliged to hang
 Writing over his Door, signifying the Number
 and Quality of the Dwellers. The Inside of their
 houses is very magnificent. The Men are civil,
 well bred, very ingenious, polite, and industri-
 ous, but extremely covetous; insomuch that they
 will not scruple to sell their very Children, or
 crown them when they think they have too
 many. This Desire of Wealth lets them never be
 idle, and makes them have a great Aversion to
 strangers that come to settle among them. The
 men go neatly dress'd, and carry a Fan in their
 hand, and when they salute each other (for they
 are

are very courteous) they never put off their Hat, but with their Hands joined before their Breasts bow their Bodies. Here is no Nobility but what depends on Learning, without any Regard to Birth, except the Royal Families, and the more learned any one is, the more he is advanced in Honour and Government. The King, who is call'd the Tartar, keeps a Guard of about forty thousand Men: When he dies, his Body is buried on a Pile of Paper, and with him all his Jewels and every Thing else, except living Creatures that he made Use of in his Life-time. His Counsellor, Priest and Concubine, that devoted themselves wholly to his Soul, sacrifice their Lives as soon as he dies; but have the Liberty to chuse what Kind of Death they please, which is generally beheading. In this Country there is a stupendous Wall, built to prevent the Incursions of the Tartars which is at least 1700 Miles long near 30 Feet high, and broad enough for several Horsemen to travel on it abreast. Their established Religion is what they call the Religion of Nature, as explained by their celebrated Philosopher Confucius; but the greatest Part of them are Idolators, and worship the Idol Fo. The Mahometans have been long since tolerated, and the Jews longer. Christianity had gain'd considerable Footing here by the Labour of the Jesuits till the Year 1726, when these Missioners, being suspected of a Design against the Government were quite expell'd.

An Indian Man and Woman in their proper Habits.



An Account of INDIA.

INDIA, one of the greatest Regions of Asia, is bounded on the East by China, on the West by Persia, North by Great Tartary, on the South by the Indian Sea. It is divided into three Parts, viz. Indostan, or the Empire of the Great Mogul; India on this Side the Ganges, and India beyond the Cities of Deli and Agra, are the two chief, and, by Turns, the Residence of the Great Mogul, at each of which he has a very splendid Palace. The most noted City on the Coast is Surat, a Place of great Trade, where the English have a Factory. India, on this Side the Ganges, contains many petty Kingdoms. On the Coast

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are Goa, belonging to the Portugueze, which is their Staple for East-India Goods; and Bombay, a little Island and Town belonging to the English. On this Coast is Pondicherry, which belongs to the French; Fort St. David, and Fort St. George, which belongs to the English. India beyond the Ganges, is also divided into various Kingdoms, and contains a great Number of large and populous Cities, of which we have no Knowledge besides their Names. The People are for the most Part tawny, strong, and big, but very lazy: They eat on Beds, or Tapestry spread on the Ground. They burn most of their Dead and their Wives glory in being thrown into the Funeral Piles, and there consumed to Ashes. The Great Mogul is a Mahometan, and esteem'd the richest King in the World in Jewels; one of his Thrones is said to have cost five Millions Sterling. Their Commodities are Silks, Cottons, Callicoes, Muslins, Sattins, Carpets, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Pearls, Porcelain, Rice, Ginger, Rhubarb, Aloes, Amber, Indigo, Cinnamon, Cocoa &c. They are mostly Pagans, and worship Idols of various Shapes, and the rest are Mahometans except a few Christians. Their Monarch is absolute, and so are all their petty Kings; who are so fond of Titles, that they often take them from their Jewels, Furniture, Equipage, and Elephants, to make up a Number. This Country is so exceeding rich, that it is thought by many to be the Land of Ophir where Solomon sent for Gold.

Of TURKY in ASIA.

THIS vast Continent takes in Natolia, Arabia, Phœnicia, Judea, or Palestine, and the Euphratian Provinces. The People are chiefly Mahometans, though there are many Jews and Christians in some Places among them. There are various Governments, but they are all subject to the Grand Seignior, who depopulates these fine Countries, and discourages Industry; so that the Phœnicians, formerly famous for Commerce, are at present, a poor despicable People; and Judea, the Land which heretofore flow'd with Milk and Honey, is in general still fruitful, abounding in Corn, Wine, and Oil where cultivated, and might supply the neighbouring Countries with all these, as they anciently did, were the Inhabitants equally industrious. The Parts above Jerusalem, its once famous Capital, are mostly mountainous and rocky; but they feed numerous Herds and Flocks, and yield Plenty of Honey, Wine and Oil, and the Valleys abound with large Crops of Corn.

Shaw's Travels.

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AFRICA.

A F R I C A.

An Egyptian Man and Woman, in their proper Habits.



An Account of EGYPT.

EGYPT, a Country in Africa, is parted from Asia by the Red Sea, and bounded on the North by the Mediterranean ; on the East by Arabia Petræa ; on the South by Æthiopia, and Nubia ; and on the West by Barbary. The Air of this Country is very unhealthy, occasioned by the Heat of the Climate. The Soil is made very fruitful by the River Nile, which overflows the Country annually, from the Middle of June to September, and supplies the Want of Rain, of which

which there is very seldom any. It abounds with Corn, and does not want for Rice, Sugar, Dates, Sena, Cassia, Balm, Leather, Flax, and Linen Cloth, which they export. Diodorus Siculus relates, that there had been formerly in Egypt, eighteen thousand great Towns; the most noted of which was Alexandria. In the Eastern Parts, beyond the River Nile, is the famous Country of Thebais, with its Deserts, where St. Anthony, St. Paul, and other Anchorets had their Cells. Beyond the Red Sea there is another Desert, where the Children of Israel liv'd forty Years. The modern Inhabitants are fine Swimmers, handy, pleasant, and ingenious, but lazy. This Kingdom was first govern'd by the the Pharaohs, afterwards conquer'd by Alexander the Great; and in the sixteenth Century, Selim, the Turkish Emperor, conquer'd the Mamalucks, or Saracens; for in the Year 1516, defeating and killing Camson, Soldan of Egypt, and Tomumbey the next Year after, Egypt, was perfectly conquer'd by the Ottomans or Turks, who have govern'd it ever since by their Bashaws. The old Religion of this Country was Idolatry, but now Mahometism prevails mostly, though there are some few Christians.

An Account of BARBARY.

BARBARY is bounded with Egypt on the East, Mount Atlas on the South, Atlantic Ocean on the West, and the Mediterranean to the

the North. Though this Country be under the Torrid Zone, yet the Mountains and Sea Coasts, between the Streights of Gibraltar and Egypt, are more cold than hot. The Men in this Country are allowed many Wives, though seldom are married to more than one : The Women are always veil'd in the Presence of Men ; so that a Man knows no more of the Beauty of the Woman he marries, than what he learns from her Parents, 'till they are actually married. The People are of a good mild Humour, and such as live abroad under Tents, as the Arabians or Shepherds, are laborious, valiant, and liberal ; but they who live in Cities are proud, covetous, and revengeful ; and though they traffic much, know but very little, and have neither Banks or Bills of Exchange. Their Commodities are Beef, Hides, Linen, and Cotton ; Raisins, Figs, and Dates. It is a rich Country, and govern'd Part of it as Fez and Morocco, by Kings ; and the other as Algier, Tunis, and Tripoli, by Bashaws from the Grand Seignior. As for Religion they have the Christian, Jewish, and Mahometan, and they who live in the Mountains and Fields with their Flocks, which are a great Number, have hardly any at all. When any one dies, his Friends have Women that cry and scratch their Faces, and take on, seemingly, with great Grief for the Deceased. They live mostly on Rice, Beef, Veal, and Mutton ; but Wine is forbidden by Mahomet's Law.

A Description of ZAARA, or the Great Deserts of AFRICA

THE Air of this Country is very hot, so that the People are forced to keep in their little Huts, or seek Refreshment in Caverns the most Part of the Day ; these Deserts have a great Number of Lions, Tigers, and Ostriches. The Inhabitants are unpolished, savage, and very bold, for they will stand and meet the fiercest Lion or Tiger. They are divided into Families or Clans, each Head of a Family is Sovereign in his own Canton, and the eldest is always Head ; they follow the Mahometan Religion, but are no strict Observers of it. The Country is a mere Desert, as the Name imports, and so parch'd for Want of Water, that the Caravans from Morocco to Negroland are obliged to carry both Water and Provisions, the Province producing hardly any Thing for the Support of Life.

A Negroe Man and Woman, in their proper Habits.



An Account of the Land of Negroes.

THIS Country lies along the River Niger, on both Sides of it, between Zaara and Guiney. It contains fourteen Kingdoms. The Inhabitants of the Sea Coast are somewhat civiliz'd by their Commerce with the Portugueze, but those that dwell up higher in the Country are savage and brutal. They are continually at War with one another, and all the Prisoners they take in War they sell for Slaves. They sow neither Wheat or Barley, but only Millet; and their chief Food is Roots and Nuts, Pease and Beans.

Beans. The Country is surrounded with Woods, and abounds with Elephants. They have no Wine, but a pleasant Sort of Liquor, which they get from a certain Sort of Palm Trees, in this Manner; they give three or four Strokes with a Hatchet on the Trunk of a Tree, and set Vessels to receive the distilling Juice, which is very sweet, but in a few Days grows strong, yet will not keep long, for in fifteen Days it grows sour. One Tree will yield near a Gallon in twenty-four Hours. The Commodities of this Country are Gold, Ostrich Feathers, Amber, Gums, Civet, Elephants Teeth, and Red-Wood.

An Account of ÆTHIOPIA.

ÆTHIOPIA is about one Half of Africa, and divided into the Upper and Lower Æthiopia. This Country is pretty full of Mountains, much higher than the Alps or Pyrenees, but level, spacious, and well inhabited, and fruitful on the Top; the Soil near the Nile is fruitful, but at a Distance chiefly sandy Deserts. The People comely and well shap'd, though black or swarthy. Their Cattle is very large, their Horses and Camels courageous and stout. Their Kings set at Table alone. Their Messes, not being very neat or costly, are serv'd in black Clay Dishes, cover'd with Straw Caps. finely

finely woven; they use neither Knives or Forks, Spoons or Napkins, and think it beneath them to feed themselves, and so have Youths, on Purpose to put the Meat in their Mouths. They have no Towns but live in Tents, which are so very numerous where the King is, that they resemble a great City; and they have also their Officers to prevent Disorder, and Things are so well manag'd, that they can remove speedily on all Occasions without Confusion. Their Commodities, are Metals, Gems, Cattle, Corn, Sugar, Canes, Wine, and Flax. They are a Mixture of Jews, Mahometans, Pagans, and Christians. The Government is subject to an Emperor, who is called Prester John. In Lower Æthiopia the Commodities are, Silver, Gold, Ivory, Pearls, Musk, Ambergris, Oil, Lemons, Citrons, Rice, Millet, &c. The People are barbarous and savage, insomuch, that in some Places Human Flesh is sold in the Market as common as Beef and Mutton is in England. The Hottentots inhabit Part of this Country, who are the most odious of all the human Species, for they besmear their Bodies with Grease and all Manner of Filth, and adorn themselves with hanging the Guts of Bears about their Arms, Legs, and Necks.

An Account of GUINEY.

GUINEY is a Kingdom of Africa, the Country is very extensive, and the People of Europe drive a great Trade in it. The French were the first who discovered it, about the Year 1346. The Soil of this Country is fertile, but the Heat insupportable by any but the Natives, who are counted the blackest of all the Negroes, and most of them go quite naked. Ignorance and Superstition reign among them, and its said they offer human Sacrifices. They look on God to be a good Being, and for that Reason only, are civil to him; they worship the Devil, and pray earnestly he may do them no Mischief. Their Commodities are Cotton, Rice, Sugar Canes, Elephants, Peacocks, Apes, and Pearls. Several small Princes and States in the inland Country, who are generally at War, sell their Prisoners for Slaves to the Europeans; others traffic to distant Countries for purchasing Slaves, or steal them, and bring them down to the Coast; and some will sell their Children and nearest Relations, if they have an Opportunity.

AMERICA

An American Man and Woman, in their proper Habits.



AMERICA, fourth and last Quarter of the World, is divided into North and South America. North America contains Mexico, (or New Spain) New Mexico and California, Florida, Canada, (or New France,) and the British Dominions on the Continent. South America contains Terra Firma. The Land of the Amazons, Brasil, Peru, Chili, Baraguay, and Terra Magellanica.

An Account of MEXICO, or NEW SPAIN.

MEXICO, is so called from its chief City, and *New Spain* since the Spaniards settled there. It has the Sea of Mexico on the East, its Gulph, Florida, and New Mexico on the North, and the Southern Sea on the West and South. The Air is temperate and healthful, and the Soil fruitful, producing Wheat, Barley, Pulse and Maize; and Variety of Fruits, as Citrons, Lemons, Oranges, Pomegranates, Apples Pears, Cherries, Cocoa Nuts and Figs, &c. with great Plenty of Roots, Plants, and Herbs. There are some rich Mines of Gold and Silver, in which about 4000 Spaniards continually work. The People are civil and excel in Painting and Music: They are subject to the King of Spain: Their Religion is a Mixture of Paganism and Christianity.

An Account of NEW MEXICO, or GRANADA.

THIS Part of the World is not fully discovered by the Europeans. The Soil is sandy and barren, the Air healthful and temperate, but not a little subject to Hurricanes, Thunder and Lightning. There are some Silver Mines, Turquoise, Emeralds, Crystal, &c. The Natives are naturally good and civil, govern'd by a Captain named Casich, whom they choose themselves. They are given to Idolatry, and

and some adore the Sun, others believe a God, and some of them have no Religion at all.

An Account of FLORIDA.

FLORIDA is a large fruitful Country in North America, called by the Inhabitants Jaquorfa. It is bounded on the North East with Virginia, on the South and some Part of the West with New Galicia, and some Countries not yet discovered. The Air of this Country is very temperate, and Soil extremely fertile, and produces Grain, Herbs and Fruits in great Abundance. The Floridans are tall, well proportioned, Warriors, and go almost naked, and though naturally white, paint themselves of an Olive Colour: Their Arms are Bows and Arrows, headed with the Teeth of Fish, or sharp Stones. They are great Dissemblers and Lyars: Their chief Employment is Hawking and Fishing. Ferdinando Soto, after the Conquest of Peru entered this Country May 25, 1538, and gave it the Name of Florida, because the Flowers were then on the Ground, but died of Grief, for being disappointed of the Treasures which he expected. The Women are very nimble, and will swim a great River, holding their Children above Water, and climb to the Top of the highest Tree with great Swiftmess. Charles V. of Spain, sent several Monks and Friars to try whether they cou'd tame these Savages, but the Infidels cut their Throats. The Commodities here are few
and

and costly, viz. Gold and Silver, Pearls and Furs.

An Account of CANADA.

CANADA is a Country on each Side St. Laurence, a great River of North America, and one of the finest in the World. On the North of the River is Canada Proper, New Britain and New France. On the South the Territories of New Scotland, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina. The English are Masters of the greatest Part of these Countries. The Commodities are Fish, Grain, Mafts, Deals, Iron, Tar, Bear Skins, Furs, &c. From New England, Tobacco, Otter, Rattoon Deer, and Elk Skins: And other costly Furs from New York. Whale, Oil, Beaver, Monkey, Rattoon, and Martin Skins, from New Jersey. Skins of Bears and Leopards, with Oil, Olives, Cotton, and divers Sorts of Drugs from Carolina. There are great Numbers of English reside in these Countries, who profess the different Persuasions among Protestants; but the Natives are Idolators, and have a Jargon of Speech which few can understand but themselves.

An Account of TERRA FIRMA.

TERRA FIRMA, or the Firm Land, is a large Country of South America, and contains eleven Governments, subject to the King

of Spain. The Air is here extremely hot, though wholesome, the Soil very fertile, when well manured. the Natives are tawny, robust, healthy, long liv'd, and go naked above the Middle. The Commodities are Gold, Silver, and other Metals; Balsam, Rosin, Gums, Long Pepper, Emeralds, Sapphire, Jasper, &c. Here is one Spanish Archbishoprick, and four Bishopricks. The Natives are gross Idolators, and have great Diversity of Languages, and Dialects in each Language.

An Account of PERU.

PERU is in South America, a large Country divided into six Provinces. The Air in some Parts is very hot, in others sharp and piercing. The Soil is the richest of all the Spanish Plantations, abounding with exceeding high Mountains, and large pleasant Vallies. The Commodities are vast Quantities of Gold, and Silver, valuable Pearls, Medicinal Drugs, Cochineal, Tobacco, Abundance of Cotton, &c. The People are some of them very ignorant, and others ingenious, but addicted to Dissimulation and Sodomy. They are mostly Idolators, but some are converted to Christianity. The Spanish Tongue is used here.

Of the Land of the AMAZONS.

THIS Country is very little known, but as far as discovered the Air is temperate, and the Soil fertile. There are on the Banks of the

ough the River Amazon about fifty Nations of fierce
ma Savage People, said to eat human Flesh. The
alth Commodities are Gold, Silver, Sugar, Ebony,
ddle Cocoa, Tobacco, &c. Their Religion is Pa-
other anism, and Language unknown.

An Account of BRAZIL.

BRAZIL is in the East of South America,
bounded on the East with the Atlantic
Ocean, on the West with some undiscovered
Countries between it and the Mountains called
Andes, on the North with Guinea, and on the
outh with Paragua. It was discovered by the
Portugueze in 1501, and is still in great Part
subject to them. The Air is very temperate and
wholesome, tho' under the Torrid Zone. The
oil fertile, and the Country produces Red or
razil Wood, Sugar, Amber, Rosin, Balm, To-
bacco, Train Oil, Confectionary, &c. The People
re cruel, thievish, and revengeful in general,
ut some are more civiliz'd and ingenious. They
ave but a faint Notion of God and Religion,
nd speak several different Languages, though
hey can't pronounce either of the three Letters
F, R. They are all naked, and neither sow
or reap, but live by hunting, and by the Fruits
which the Land produces of its own Accord.
They eat their Enemies when they take them,
ut rather to satisfy their Revenge than Hunger:
ome Relations assure us, that these People live
requently to 150 Years.

An Account of CHILI.

CHILI is also a great Country of South America, 400 Leagues in Length from North to South, and is divided into three Governments, and subject to the King of Spain. In Summer the Air of this Country is very warm but in Winter so extreme cold that it often kills Man and Beast. The mountainous Parts are generally dry and barren, but the Vallies exceeding fertile in Maize, Wheat, and other Grain. The People are white, tall, courageous and warlike, but very gross Idolators, the chief Object of their Worship being the Devil, whom they call Eponamon, i. e. Powerful. The Country is enriched with several Mines of Gold, and great Quarries of Jasper. The Commodities are Gold, Silver, Maize, Corn, Honey, Ostriches, and Metals. Most of them use the Spanish Tongue but some their ancient Jargon.

A Persian

A Persian Man and Woman in their proper Habits.



An Account of PERSIA.

PEERSIA is a famous Kingdom of Asia, called by the Inhabitants Farsistan, and the Empire of the Sophy. It is bounded by the Caspian Sea, India, Persian Gulph, and Arabia Deserta. The Air in this Country is temperate towards the North, but very hot in the Summer towards the South. Their Grain is Barley, Millet, Lentil, Pease, Beans, and Oats; and all their Provinces produce Cotton, which grows upon Bushes; their Fruits are excellent, and they have Vines in Abundance, but in Obedience to Mahomet's Commands drink no Wine, but sell it

all to the Armenians. They are suffered to make a Syrup of sweet Wine, to which they add an Acid, and it serves them for their common Drink. They have a great Number of Mulberry Trees for Silk-Worms, Silk being the principal Manufacture in the Country. The People are of a middle Stature, well set and thick, and of a tawny Complexion; are neat and sharp, have good Judgment, are civil to Strangers, and very free of their Compliments.—Thus a Persian that desires his Friend to come to his House usually says, ‘I entreat you to honour my House with your Presence: I so devote myself to your Desires, that the Apple of my Eye shall be a Path to your Feet, &c.’ They are just in their Dealings, and their Commodities are rich Silks, Carpets, Tissues, Gold, Silver, Seal Skins, Goat Skins, Alabaster, Metals, Myrrh, Fruits, &c. The Religion is Mahometanism, and their Language has a great Tincture of the Arabic. Ispahan is the capital City. The Kingdom is hereditary, and Government so despotic, that the Sophy, or King, makes his Will his Law, and disposes as he pleases both of the Lives and Estates of his Subjects, who are very obedient, and never speak of their Sovereign but with extraordinary Respect.

Here ends Master Tommy and Jacky Courtly's Description of Foreign Parts.

An Account of DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS, and YEARS.

THE Day is either Natural or Artificial; the Natural Day is the Space of twenty-four Hours, (including both the Dark and Light Part) in which Time the Sun is carry'd by the first Mover, from the East into the West, and so round the World into the East again. The Artificial Day consists of twelve Hours, i. e. from the Sun's Rising to Setting; and the Artificial Night is from the Sun's Setting to its Rising. The Day is accounted with us, for Payment of Money, between the Sun's Rising and Setting; but for Indictments for Murder, the Day is accounted from Midnight to Midnight, and so likewise are Fasting Days.

The Hebrews and Chaldeans begin their Days at Sun Rising, and end at his next Rising.

The Jews and Italians from Sun-set to Sun-set. The Romans at Midnight. The Egyptians, from Noon to Noon; which Account Astronomers follow.

A Week consists of seven Mornings, or seven Days, which the Gentiles called by the Names of the Seven Planets, (whom they worshipped as Gods) the First the Day of the Sun; the Second the Day of the Moon, &c. In a Week God made the World, i. e. in Six Days, and rested the Seventh.

All civiliz'd Nations observe one Day in seven, as a stated Time of Worship; the Turks and Mahometans keep the sixth Day of the Week, or Friday; the Jews the seventh or Saturday; the Christians the first, or Sunday.

Of Months there are various Kinds; a Solar Month is the Space of thirty Days, in which Time the Sun runneth through one Sign of the Zodiac.

A Lunar Month is that Interval of Time which the Moon spendeth in wandering from the Sun, in her Oval Circuit, through the twelve Signs, until she returns to him again, (being sometimes nearer, sometimes farther from the Earth) i. e. from the first Day of her appearing next after her Change, to the last Day of her being visible, before her next Change, which may be greater or lesser, according to her Motion.

The usual or common Months are these set down in our Almanacks, containing some 30, some 31, and February but 28 Days, according to these Verses.

Thirty Days hath September,
April, June, and November;
February twenty-eight alone,
All the rest have thirty-one:
But when Leap-Year comes, that Time
Has February twenty-nine.

A Year is the Space of Time in which the Sun runs through all the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, containing

containing 12 Solar Months, 13 Lunar Months, 52 Weeks, 365 Days, 6 Hours, and 6 Minutes; which six Hours, in four Years Time, being added together, make one Day, which we call Leap Year; which Day is added to February, making that Month, every fourth Year, 29 Days, which at other Times is but 28.

To find the Leap-Year.

Divide the Year of our Lord by 4, and if there be no Remainder, it is Leap-Year; but if there remains 1, 2, or 3, then one of those are the first, second, or third, after Leap-Year.

TABLES of WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

Troy Weight.

24 Grains	—	1 Pennyweight.	dw.
20 Pennyweights	1 Ounce	—	Oz.
12 Ounces	1 Pound	—	lb.

By this Weight are weighed Jewels, Gold, Silver, Corn, and all Liquors.

Averdupoise Weight.

16 Drams	—	1 Ounce	—	Oz.
16 Ounces	—	1 Pound	—	lb.
28 Pounds	—	1 Quar. of a Hun.	—	Qr.
20 Hundred	—	1 Ton	—	Ton

By

By this Weight, which is now generally used in England, are weighed Butter, Cheefe, Groceries, &c.

N. B. One Pound Averdupoise is equal to 14 Ozs. 11 dwts. $15\frac{1}{2}$ Grains Troy; and 1 Ounce Troy is equal to 1 Oz. 1 Dram, and something above an Half, Averdupoise.

Apothecaries Weight.

20 Grains	—	1 Scruple	—	3
3 Scruples	—	1 Dram	—	3
8 Drams	—	1 Ounce	—	3
12 Ounces	—	1 Pound	—	16

By these Weights Apothecaries compound their Medicines; but buy and sell their Drugs by Averdupoise Weight.

Wine Measure.

			In short.
2 Pints	—	1 Quart	— Qrt.
4 Quarts	—	1 Gallon	— Gall.
63 Gallons	—	1 Hogshead	— Hhd.
2 Hogsheads	—	1 Pipe	— Pipe
2 Pipes	—	1 Tun	— Tun

Beer Measure

2 Pints	—	1 Quart	— Qrt.
4 Quarts	—	1 Gallon	— Gall.
9 Gallons	—	1 Firkin	— Firk.
2 Firkins	—	1 Kilderkin	— Kild.
2 Kilderkins	—	1 Barrel	— Bar.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Barrel	—	1 Hogshead	— Hhd.
3 Barrels, or 2 Hhds.	—	1 Butt	— Butt

N. B. Eight Gallons make 1 Firkin of Ale.

Cloth

Cloth Measure.

In short.

4 Nails ——— 1 Quarter ——— Qr.

4 Quarters ——— 1 Yard ——— Yd.

Note, An Ell English is 5 Quarters of a Yard,
and an Ell Flemish 3 Quarters.

T I M E

60 Seconds ——— 1 Minute

60 Minutes ——— 1 Hour

24 Hours ——— 1 Natural Day

7 Days ——— 1 Week

4 Weeks ——— 1 Month

13 Months, 1 Day, and 6 Hours, is }
52 Weeks, and 6 Hours, is } One
365 Days, and 6 Hours, is } Julian
8766 Hours, is } Year

Note, An exact Solar Year is equal to 365
Days, 5 Hours, 48 Minutes, 48 Seconds, 57
Thirds: And one Lunar Month is equal to 29
Days, 12 Hours, and 45 Minutes.

Dry Measure.

In short.

8 Pints ——— 1 Gallon ——— Gall.

2 Gallons ——— 1 Peck ——— Peck

4 Pecks ——— 1 Bushel ——— Bush.

4 Bushels ——— 1 Coomb ——— Coomb

2 Coombs ——— 1 Quarter ——— Qr.

5 Quarters ——— 1 Wey ——— Wey

2 Weys ——— 1 Last ——— Last

Land Measure.

40 Square Perches ——— 1 Rood

4 Roods ——— 1 Acre

Note, 5 Feet is a Geometrical Pace, and
1056 Geometrical Paces 1 English Mile.

Long

Long Measure.

3	Barley Corns	—	1	Inch
12	Inches	—	1	Foot
3	Feet	—	1	Yard
5	Yards and a $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	Pole or Perch
40	Poles	—	1	Furlong
8	Furlongs (or 1760 Yards)	—	1	English Mile

A MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81

THE Use of this Table is to find how many any one Figure multiplied by another will make: For Instance suppose I wanted to know how many Seven Times Eight is I look into the Table for 7 in the first Rank of Figures on the Left-Hand, and for 8 in the top Line; then carrying my Finger straight from 7 in the first Rank of Figures, till I come to that which has the Figure 8 on the Top of it, I there find 56, which is the exact Number of 7 times 8, or 8, multiplied by 7. So in all other Instances look for the first Figure in the Left-Hand Rank or Column, and for the Figure that you want to multiply by the first in the top Line, and which ever Square these two meet in there is the Amount.

Th

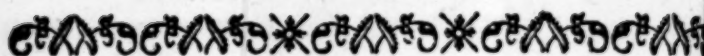
The PENCE TABLE.

20	Pence is	1	Shilling and 8 Pence
30	Pence is	2	Shillings and 6 Pence
40	—	3	— 4 &c.
50	—	4	— 2
60	—	5	— —
70	—	5	— 10
80	—	6	— 8
90	—	7	— 6
100	—	8	— 4
110	—	9	— 2
120	—	10	— —
130	—	10	— 10
140	—	11	— 8
150	—	12	— 6
160	—	13	— 4
170	—	14	— 2
180	—	15	— —
190	—	15	— 10
200	—	16	— 8
210	—	17	— 6
220	—	18	— 4
230	—	19	— 2
240	—	20	— —

The above Table shews how many Shillings are contained in any Number of Pence from 20 to 240, and likewise how many Pence there are in any Number of Shillings from 1 to 20; which may be found of great Use in reckoning small Money, and ought to be learned by Heart, so as to be ready on all Occasions.

N

A short



A short ACCOUNT of the

ARTS and SCIENCES.

ALCHYMY is that Branch of Chymistry which teaches the Art of so altering the sensible Qualities, such as Colour, Weight, &c. of Metals, that one seems to be chang'd into another. By this Art 'tis pretended, the Philosopher's Stone, or Art of making Gold, is to be found: But the Possibility of such a Discovery hitherto a Matter much disputed.

ALGEBRA is the Art of Literal Arithmetick which gives the Solution of Arithmetical Problems by Numbers and Letters; and is that Kind of Reasoning, in which the Quantity sought is supposed to be known, whilst, by the Assistance of one, or any determinate Number of more given Quantities, the Artist proceeds by a Series of evident Consequences, till he finds the Quantity at first only suppos'd to be known, equal to some one or more Quantities certainly known.

ANATOMY is the Foundation of Surgery, and teaches us by the Assistance of Knives, and some other Instruments, to separate and divide the Parts of the Human Body, such as the Muscles, Tendons, Ligaments, &c. without mangling or tearing them, that we may the better know their Shapes, Uses, and Properties.

ARCH

ARCHITECTURE is the Art of erecting a Building in such a Manner as that it may be convenient, beautiful and lasting. This Art consists of three Branches, Civil, Military and Naval: By the first we build Churches and private Houses; by the second Castles, and Walls round Cities; and by the last Ships, Boats, and Harbours.

ARITHMETIC is the Art of Numbering, or casting up Accompts with Figures and Cyphers, and is exceeding useful in the Way of Trade, or the more ready Dispatch of Business.

ASTROLOGY is that Art which foolishly pretends to foretel the good or bad Luck of Kingdoms, or particular Places, from the Motions and Appearances of the Stars and Planets.

ASTRONOMY discovers the Bulks, Motions, Distances, and Eclipses of the heavenly Bodies.

BOOK-KEEPING is the Art of writing down all the Transactions of a Man in Trade, in so clear and short a Manner, that he may with Ease and Certainty be able to discover the true State of his Affairs.

BOTANY is either Natural or Medicinal. The Natural teaches us the different Names and Kinds of Trees, Plants and Shrubs; and the Medicinal teaches us their different Virtues in the Cure of Diseases.

CHYMISTRY teaches how to separate the different Substances that are found in mixed Bodies, as Animals, Plants, or Minerals, and to reduce them to their first Principles.

CHIROLOGY is the Art of dumb Language or a Method of talking with Signs made with the Hands.

CHIRURGERY, or (as it is commonly written and pronounced) Surgery, teaches how several Diseases and Accidents incident to the human Body, may be cured by manual Operation. It is a common Saying, that a good Surgeon should have an Eagle's Eye, a Lion's Heart, and a Lady's Hand.

CHRONOLOGY is the Art of computing Time from the Creation of the World, for Historical Uses, and preserving an Account of remarkable Transactions, so as to date truly the Beginning and Ends of the Reigns of Princes, the Revolutions of Kingdoms and Empires, signal Battles, &c.

COSMOGRAPHY teaches to describe the whole Frame of the Universe, with the several Parts thereof, according to their Number, Positions, Motions, Magnitudes, Figures, &c. The Sciences of Astronomy and Geography are comprehended in this.

DIALING is the Art of drawing Lines on a given Plan, in such a Manner, as to shew the Hour of the Day when the Sun shines. Papyrius Curvor set up the first Sun Dial in Rome, about the Year of the City 447; and before that, according to Pliny, there was no Account of Time but by the Sun's rising and setting.

ETHICS is the Science of Morality, by which we are taught the Rules and Measures of human Action

Action. The Writers upon it usually divide it into two Parts: The first contains an Account of the Nature of moral Good and Evil: The second enumerates the several Virtues in which the Practice and Exercise of Morality consists; and which are the proper Means for us to obtain true Felicity, the End of all moral Actions.

GEOGRAPHY teaches to describe the whole Globe of the Earth, and all its Parts. It is usually divided into general and particular. General or Universal Geography, considers the whole Globe of the Earth and Water, as to its Figure, Magnitude, Motions, Land, Sea, &c. without any Regard to particular Countries. Particular or special Geography, considers the Constitution of the several Countries or Regions, their Figures, Bounds Parts, &c. The Forests, Mountains, Mines, Rivers, Animals, Plants, &c. as also the Climates, Seasons, Weather, Heat, Cold, Distance from the Equinoctial, &c. The Inhabitants, Laws, Arts, Communities, Cities, Commodities, Foods, Language, Customs, Policy, Religion, &c.

GEOMETRY originally signifies the Art of Measuring the Earth, or any Distance or Dimension on, or belonging to it: But it is now used for the Science of Quantity, Extension or Magnitude, abstractedly considered without any Regard to Matter.

GRAMMAR is the Art of Speaking or Writing properly, so as to preserve due Accent in Speak-

ing, and Orthography in Writing, according to the Custom of those whose Language we learn.

HERALDRY is the Art of Armory or Blazoning. It consists in the Knowledge of what relates to royal Solemnities, Cavalcades, and Ceremonies at Coronations, Interviews of Kings, Instalments, Creation of Peers, Funerals, Marriages, &c. and also in giving the proper Coat Armour, to all Persons, regulating their Right of Precedency in Point of Honour, and restraining those from bearing Coat Armour, who have not a just Claim thereto, &c. The Heralds College is a Corporation established by Richard III. consisting of Kings at Arms, Heralds and Pursuivants, who are employ'd to denounce War, proclaim Peace, &c.

HUSBANDRY is the Art of Tilling or Cultivating the Earth, in order to render it fertile, and to assist Nature in bringing to greater Perfection the Products thereof.

HYDRAULICKS teach the Art of making all Sorts of Engines to carry or raise Water, which are moved by Water, and serves for other Uses.

HYDROGRAPHY is that Part of Geography which considers the Sea, and teaches the Art of making Sea Charts, measuring and describing the Sea, accounting for its Tides, Counter-Tide Currents, Bays, Soundings, Gulfs; also its Sands, Shallows, Rocks, Promontories, Distances from Port to Port, with whatsoever is remarkable there out at Sea or on the Coast.

HYDROSTATICKS teach the Doctrine of the Gravitation of Fluids, or that Part of Mechanicks that considers the Weight or Gravity of Fluid Bodies, especially Water, and also of solid Bodies immersed therein.

LAW, applied to the several Policies and States of People, is the Maxims and Rules they have agreed upon, or received from their Magistrates, in order to live in Peace and mutual Society: Or it is a Command or Precept, coming from some superior Authority, which an Inferior is oblig'd to obey.

LOGIC is the Art of conducting the Understanding in the Knowledge of Things, and the Discovery of Truth. It may be divided into four Parts, Apprehension, Judgment, Discourse, and Method; as, in order to think aright, it is necessary to apprehend, judge, discourse, and methodize rightly.

MATHEMATICS is the Science of Quantity, and comprehends whatever is capable of being numbered or measured. It may be divided into Speculative, which rests in the bare Contemplation of the Properties of Things; and Practical, which applies the Knowledge of those Properties to some Use in Life, as in Astronomy, Architecture, Geography, Mechanics, Music, Optics, Perspective, &c.

MECHANICS is a mixt Mathematical Science, which considers the Nature and Laws of Motion and moving Powers, with the Effects thereof in Machines, &c.

METAPHYSICS may be called the Science of Natural Theology; it considers *Being* in general abstracted from all Matter, viz. the Essence of it which seems to have a real *Being*, though it does not exist, as a Rose in the Depth of Winter. It is so sublime, or rather so abstruse a Science, that there is a great Difference among Authors about its Nature and Idea.

MUSIC is the Science of Sound, or the Art of disposing and conducting Sounds, of proportioning them among themselves, and separating them by just Intervals in such a Manner as to produce Harmony.

NAVIGATION is the Art of sailing, or conducting a Ship or Vessel from one Place to another, the shortest and most commodious Way. It comprehends also the Art of Building and Loading of Ships.

OPTICS explains in what Manner Vision is performed in the Eye, treats of Light in general, gives the Reason of the several Modifications and Alterations which the Rays of Light undergo in the Eye; and shows why Objects, at different Distances, and in different Situations, appear greater, smaller or distinct, more confused, nearer or remote.

PAINTING is the Art of representing Natural Bodies, and giving them the Appearance of Life.

PERSPECTIVE gives Rules for representing Objects on a plain Superficies, after the same Manner as they would appear to our Sight, if seen through that Plain.

POETRY is the Art of inventing and composing Fables, Stories, Allegories, &c. in Verse. It is nearly allied to Painting, as it describes the Passions and Manners of Men and also to Music, as it consists of Numbers and Harmony.

PHILOSOPHY is the Knowledge of Natural Objects, and the Study of Morality, founded upon Reason and Experience.

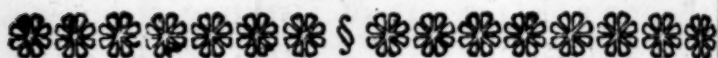
PHYSIC or **MEDICINE** is the Art of healing Diseases; according to Boerhaave, it consists in the Knowledge of those Things, by whose Application Life is either preserved, or, when disordered, again restored to its Health and Vigour.

PHYSIOGNOMY is the Art of knowing, or rather guessing the Humour, Temper, or Disposition of a Person, by the Lines and Characters of his Face.

RHETORIC is the Art of Speaking in the most elegant and persuasive Manner; or, as my Lord Bacon defines it, The Art of applying and addressing the Dictates of Reason to the Fancy, and of recommending them there, so as to attack the Will and Desires.

SCULPTURE is the Art of cutting or carving Wood, Stone, Marble, &c. and of forming the Figures of Men Beasts, Birds, &c.

THEOLOGY or **DIVINITY**, is that Science which instructs us in the Knowledge of God and divine Things.



A brief ACCOUNT of the
 S E V E N W O N D E R S
 O F T H E
 W O R L D.

TH O' the Pagans were grossly ignorant of the most important Truths, with respect to God and Religion; yet the Virtuosi of this, and the preceding Ages, have been forced to acknowledge, that their Tastes were elegant, sublime, and well form'd, with respect to Works of Sculpture, Statuary, and Architecture. As a Proof of this, in Behalf of the Antients, 'tis only requisite we should take a cursory View of those noble and magnificent Productions of Art, commonly call'd THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

The consecrated Conjecture, that the marble might be Earthquake, Theure, broad, the mo

The Temple of EPHEsus.



THE first of these Seven Wonders was the Temple of Ephesus, founded by Ctesipon, consecrated to Diana, and (according to the Conjectures of Natural Philosophers) situated in a marshy Soil, for no other Reason than that it might not be exposed to the violent Shocks of Earthquakes and Volcanos. This noble Structure, which was 425 Feet long, and 220 Feet broad, had not its Bulk alone to raise it above the most stately Monuments of Art, since it was adorned

adorned with 127 lofty and well proportion'd Pillars of Parian Marble, each of which had an opulent Monarch for its Erector and Finisher: and so high did the Spirit of Emulation run in this Point, that each succeeding Potentate endeavoured to outstrip his Predecessor in the Richness, Grandeur, and Magnificence of his respective Pillar. As it is impossible for a Modern to form a just and adequate Idea of such a stupendous Piece of Art, 'tis sufficient to inform him, that the rearing the Temple of Ephesus employed several Thousands of the finest Workmen in the Age for 200 Years: But as no Building is Proof against the Shocks of Time, and the Injuries of the Weather, so the Temple of Ephesus falling into Decay, was, by the Command of Alexander the Great, rebuilt by Dinocrates, his own Engineer, the finest Architect then alive.



The

Tmand
sisted
the pl
This
of Ar
many
wond
Walls

The Walls of BABYLON.



THE Works of the cruel, though ingenious and enterprizing Semiramis, next command our Wonder and Admiration. These consisted of the Walls erected about Babylon, and the pleasant Gardens form'd for her own Delight. This immense, or rather inconceivable Profusion of Art and Expence, employed 300000 Men for many Years successively, so that we need not wonder when we are told by Historians, that these Walls were 300 or 350 Stadia in Circumference, (which

(which amount to 22 English Miles) fifty Cubits high, and so broad that they could afford Room for two or three Coaches a-breast without any Danger. Though antient Records give us no particular Accounts of the Gardens, yet we may reasonably presume, that if so much Time and Treasure were laid out upon the Walls, the Gardens must not have remained without their peculiar Beauties: Thus 'tis more than probable that the Gardens of Semiramis, charmed the wondering Eye with an unbounded Prospect, consisting of regular Vistas, agreeable Avenues, fine Parterres, cool Grottos and Alcoves, formed for the delicious Purposes of Love, Philosophy, Retirement, or the Gratification of any other Passion, to which great and good Minds are subject.

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The Tomb of PHAROS.



WE shall next take a View of the splendid and sumptuous Tomb of Pharos, commonly call'd the Egyptian Labyrinth. This Structure, though designed for the Interment of the Dead, had nevertheless the Pomp of a Palace design'd for a Monarch, who thought he was to live for ever ; since it contain'd sixteen magnificent Apartments, corresponding to the sixteen Provinces of Egypt ; and it so struck the Fancy of the celebrated Dedalus, that from it he took the

O 2

Model

Model of that renown'd Labyrinth which he built
in Crete, and which has eterniz'd his Name, for
one of the finest Artists in the World.

Of the Pyramids of EGYPT.



IF the amazing Bulk, the regular Form, and
the almost inconceivable Duration of Public
or Monumental Buildings call for Surprize and
Astonishment, we have certainly just Reason to
give the Pyramids of Egypt a Place among the
Seven

Seven Wonders. These Buildings remain almost as strong and beautiful as ever, 'till this very Time. There are three of them; the largest of which was erected by Chemnis, one of the Kings of Egypt, as a Monument of his Power while alive, and a Receptacle for his Body when dead. It was situated about 16 English Miles from Memphis, now known by the Name of Grand Cairo, and was about 1440 Feet in Height, and about 143 Feet long, on each Side of the Square Basis. It was built of hard Arabian Stones, each of which is about 30 Feet long. The Building of it is said to have employed 600,000 Men for twenty Years. Chemnis however was not interr'd in this lofty Monument, but was barbarously torn to Pieces in a Mutiny of his People. Cephus, his Brother, succeeding him, discover'd an equal culpable Vanity, and erected another, though a less magnificent Pyramid. The third was built by King Mycernius according to some, but according to others by the celebrated Courtesan Rhodope. This Structure is render'd still more surprizing, by having plac'd upon its Top a Head of black Marble, 102 Feet round the Temples, and about 60 Feet from the Chin to the Crown of the Head.

The Tomb of MAUSOLUS.



THE next is that celebrated Monument of conjugal Love, known by the Name of Mausoleum, and erected by Artemesia, Queen of Caria, in Honour of her Husband Mausolus, whom she lov'd so tenderly, that, after his Death she order'd his Body to be burnt, and put its Ashes in a Cup of Wine, and drank it, that she might lodge the Remains of her Husband as near to her Heart as she possibly could. This Structure she enrich'd with such a Profusion of Art and

and Expence, that it was justly look'd upon as one of the greatest Wonders of the World, and ever since magnificent Funeral Monuments are call'd Mausoleums.

It stood in Halicarnassus, Capital of the Kingdom of Caria, between the King's Palace and the Temple of Venus. Its Breadth from N. to S. was 63 Feet, and in Circumference 411, and about 100 Feet high. Pyrrhus rais'd a Pyramid on the Top of it, and placed thereon a Marble Chariot drawn by four Horses. The Whole was admired by all that saw it, except the Philosopher Anaxagoras, who, at the Sight of it, cried, "There is a great deal of Money chang'd into "Stone."

The Colossus of the Sun.



THE sixth of these is justly accounted the Colossus of Rhodes, a Statue of so prodigious a Bulk, that it could not have been believ'd, had it not been recorded by the best Historians. It was made of Brass by one Chares of Asia Minor, who consum'd 12 Years in finishing it. It was erected over the Entry of the Harbour of the City, with the Right-Foot on one Side, and the Left on the other. The largest Ships could pass between the Legs without lowering their

their Masts. It is said to have cost 44,000 l. English Money. It was 800 Feet in Height, and all its Members proportionable; so that when it was thrown down by an Earthquake, after having stood 50 Years, few Men were able to embrace its Little Finger. When the Saracens, who in 684 conquer'd the Island, had broken this immense Statue to Pieces, they are said to have loaded above 900 Camels with the Brass of it.



The

The Image of JUPITER.

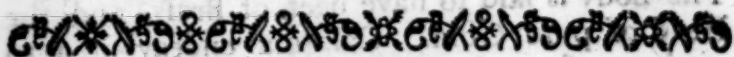


THE last most elegant and curious of all these Works, known by the Name of the Seven Wonders, was the incomparable Statue of Jupiter Olympius, erected by the Elians, a People of Greece, and placed in a magnificent Temple consecrated to Jupiter. This Statue represented Jupiter sitting in a Chair, with his upper Half naked, but cover'd down from the Girdle, in his Right-Hand holding an Eagle, and on his Left a Scepter. This Statue was made by the
ce le-

celebrated Phidias, and was 150 Cubits high. The Body is said to have been of Brass, and the Head of pure Gold. Caligula endeavoured to get it transported to Rome, but the Persons employ'd in that Attempt, were frighten'd from their Purpose by some unlucky Accident.



Thus



Thus having given an Account of the SEVEN WONDERS of the WORLD, let us take a View of the BURNING MOUNTAINS, or Volcanos, call'd Mount VESUVIUS and Mount ÆTNA; than which there is perhaps nothing in the whole Course of Nature more worthy our Notice, or so capable of raising our Admiration; and which, when consider'd in a religious Sense, may, with Justice, be said to be one of the wonderful Works of God.

MOUNT VESUVIUS stands about six Miles from the City of Naples, and on the Side of the Bay towards the East. The Plains round it form a beautiful Prospect, and on one Side are seen fruitful Trees of different Kinds, and Vineyards that produce the most excellent Wines; but when one ascends higher, on the Side which looks to the South, the Face of Things is intirely chang'd, and one sees a Tract of Ground which presents only Images of Horror, viz. a desolate Country cover'd with Ashes, Pumice-Stones, and Cinders; together with Rocks burned up with the Fire, and split into dreadful Precipices. It is reckon'd about four Miles high, and the Top of it is a wide naked Plain; smoaking with Sulphur in many Places; in the Midst of which Plain stands another high Hill, in the Shape

Shape of a Sugar Loaf, on the Top of which is a vast Mouth or Cavity, that goes shelving down on all Sides, about a hundred Yards deep, and about four hundred over; from whence proceeds a continual Smoke, and sometimes those astonishing and dreadful Eruptions of Flame, Ashes, and burning Matter, that fill the Inhabitants with Consternation, and bear down and destroy all before it. Among the many Eruptions which it has had, at different Times, we need instance only one, which happened on the Fifth of June, 1717, and is thus related by Mr. Edward Berkeley, who was present at the Time, in his Letter to Dr. Arbuthnot in England, viz. That he, with much Difficulty, reached the Top of Vesuvius on the 17th of April, 1717; where, says he, I saw a vast Aperture full of Smoke and heard, within that horrid Gulph, certain odd Sounds, as it were Murmuring, Sighing, Throbbing, Churning, dashing of Waves; and, between Whiles, a Noise like that of Thunder or Cannon, attended constantly, from the Belly of the Mountain, with a Clattering like that of Tiles falling from the Tops of Houses into a Street. After an Hour's Stay, the Smoke being mov'd by the Wind, I could discern two Furnaces, almost contiguous; one on the Left which seemed to be about three Yards Diameter, glowed with red flames, and threw up red hot Stones with a hideous Noise, which, as they fell back, caused the fore mentioned Clattering.

On May 8, ascending to the Top of Vesuvius I had a full Prospect of the Crater, which appeared to be about a Mile in Circumference, and a hundred Yards deep, with a conical Mount in the Middle of the Bottom, made of Stones thrown up and fallen back again into the Crater: And the Left-Hand Furnace, mentioned before, threw up every three or four Minutes, with a dreadful Bellowing, a vast Number of red-hot Stones, sometimes more than 1000, but never less than 300 Feet higher than my Head, as I stood upon the Brink, which fell back perpendicularly into the Crater, there being no Wind. This Furnace or Mouth was in the Vertex of the Hill, which had formed round it. The other Mouth was lower, in the Side of the same new-formed Hill, and filled with such red hot Liquid Matter, as we see in a Glass-House Furnace, which rages and wrought as the Waves in the Sea, causing a short abrupt Noise, like what may be imagined from a Sea of Quicksilver dashing among uneven Rocks. This Stuff would sometimes spew over and run down the Convex Side of the Conical Hill, and appearing at first red-hot, it changed Colour and hardened as it cooled, shewing the first Rudiments of an Eruption, or an Eruption in Miniature: All which I could exactly survey by the Favour of the Wind, for the Space of an Hour and a Half; during which it was very observable that all the Volleys of Smoke, Flame, and burning Stones, came only out of the Hole to observe.

Left the

left, while the Liquid Stuff in the other Mouth
work'd and overflow'd.

On June 5, after a horrid Noise, the Moun-
tain was seen, at Naples, to spew a little out of
the Crater, and so continued till about two Hours
before Night on the 7th, when it made a hideous
ellowing, which continued all that Night, and
the next Day till Noon, causing all the Windows,
and, as some affirm, the very Houses in Naples
(about six Miles distant) to shake. From that
time it spewed vast Quantities of molten Stuff
into the South, which streamed down the Side of
the Mountain, like a Pot boiling over.

On the 9th, at Night, a Column of Fire shot
between whiles out of its Summit.

On the 10th, the Mountain grew very outrage-
ous again, roaring and groaning most dreadfully,
sounding like a Noise made up of a raging Tem-
pest, the Murmur of a troubled Sea, and the
roaring of Thunder and Artillery, confused alto-
gether. This mov'd my Curiosity to approach

the Mountain. Three or four of us were carried

in a Boat, and landed at Torre del Greco, a

town situate at the Foot of Vesuvius to the S. W.

hence we rode between four and five Miles

before we came to the burning River, which was

about Midnight; and, as we approached, the

roaring of the Volcano grew exceeding loud and

terrible, I observed a Mixture of Colours in the

cloud over the Crater, Green, Yellow, Red, and

blue. There was likewise a ruddy dismal Light

in the Air, over the Tract of Land where the

burning River flowed; Ashes continually showering on us all the Way from the Sea-Coast, which horrid Scene still grew more extraordinary, as we came nearer the Stream. Imagine a vast Torrent of Liquid Fire rolling from the Top down the Side of the Mountain, and, with irresistible Fury, bearing down and consuming Vines, Olives, Fig-Trees, Houses, and, in a Word, every Thing that stood in its Way.

*Death, in a thousand Forms, destructive frown'd,
And Woe, Despair, and Horror, rag'd around.*

Æneid II. by Pitt.

The largest Stream of Fire seem'd Half a Mile broad at least, and five Miles long. During our Return, at about Three in the Morning, we constantly heard the Murmur and Groaning of the Mountain; which, between whiles, burst out into louder Peals, throwing up huge Spouts of Fire, and burning Stones, which, falling down again, resembled Stars in our Rockets. Sometimes I observ'd two, at others three distinct Columns of Flame, and sometimes one vast one, that seem'd to fill the whole Crater; which burning Columns, and the fiery Stones, seem'd to be shot 1000 Feet perpendicular above the Summit of the Volcano.

On the 11th, at Night, I observ'd it from the Terrace, at Naples, to throw up incessantly a vast Body of Fire, and great Stones, to a surprizing Height,

On the 12th, in the Morning, it darkened the Sun with Smoke and Ashes, causing a Sort of an Eclipse. Horrid Bellowings, on this and the foregoing Day, were heard at Naples, whither Part of the Ashes also reached.

On the 13th, we saw a Pillar of black Smoke shoot upright to a prodigious Height.

On the 15th, in the Morning, the Court and Walls of our House, in Naples, were cover'd with Ashes. In the Evening a Flame appear'd in the Mountain through the Clouds.

On the 17th, the Smoke appeared much diminished, fat, and greasy. And

On the 18th, the whole Appearance ended, the Mountain remaining perfectly quiet.

To this memorable Account it cannot be amiss to add, that the first Notice we have of this Volcano's casting out Flames, is in the Reign of the Emperor Titus. At which first Eruption, we are informed, it flowed with that Vehemence, that it entirely overwhelmed and destroyed the two great Cities Herculaneum and Pomeia, and very much damaged Naples itself, with its Stones and Ashes.

In 471, if we may credit Tradition, this Mountain broke out again so furiously, that its Cinders and liquid Fire were carried as far as Constantinople; which Prodigy was thought, by superstitious Minds, to presage the Destruction of the Empire, that happened immediately after, by that Inundation of Goths, which spread itself all over Europe.

There are several other Eruptions recorded, but not so considerable as the former, 'till 1631, when the Earth shook so much as to endanger the total Destruction of Naples and Benevento. This did inestimable Damage to the neighbouring Places; and, 'tis computed, near ten Thousand lost their Lives in the Flames and Ruins.

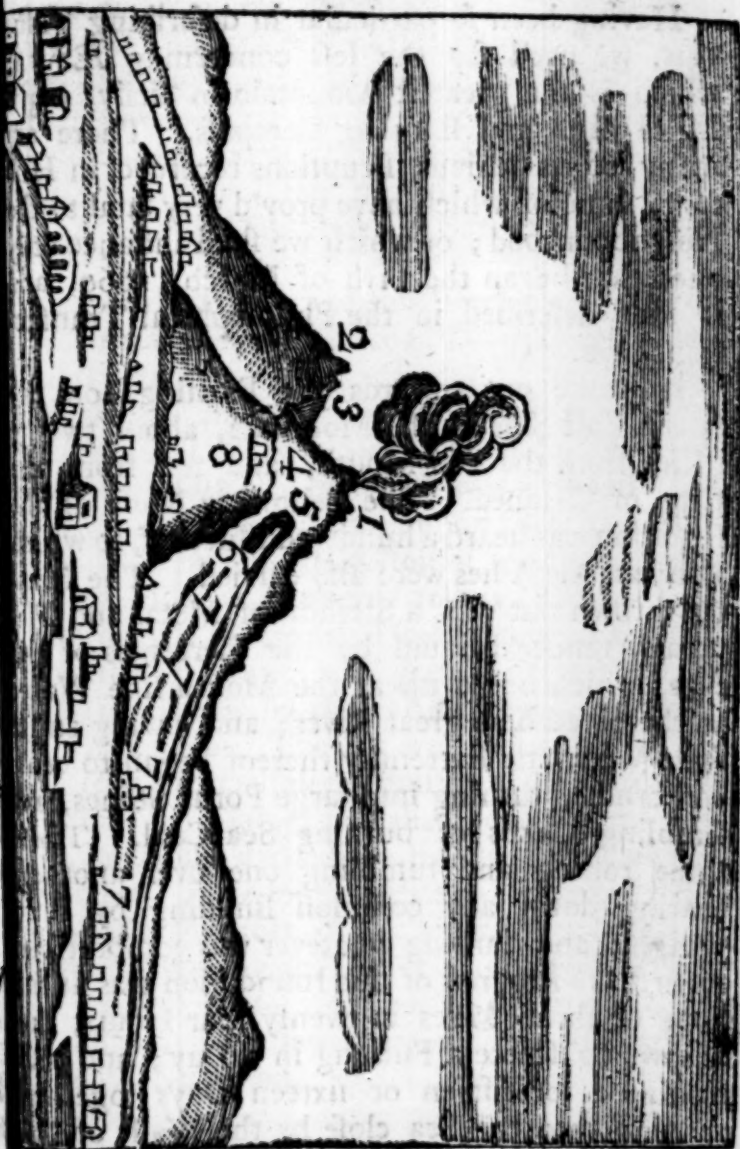
The Air was infected with such noxious Vapours, that it caused a Plague, which lasted a long Time, and spread as far as the Neighbourhood of Rome. Since which Time, the most memorable are the Eruptions in 1701, (of which Mr. Addison, who saw it, has left us a good Description) and in 1717, as described above, by a curious Spectator.

*What Tongue the dreadful Slaughter could disclose;
Or, oh! what Tears could answer half their Woes?*

Explanation of the Cut of Mount Vesuvius.

1. The Southern Summit, out of which the Fire proceeds.
2. The Northern Summit.
3. The Rocks on the North.
4. The Valley between the two Summits.
5. The Opening on the Side where the fiery Torrent broke out.
6. The first Opening, call'd the Plain.
7. The Course which the last fiery Torrent took.
8. The Chapel of St. Januarius.

A Prospect of Mount Vesuvius, at a little Distance from it.



Having been so particular in describing Vesuvius, we need say the less concerning *ÆTNA*, which is the greatest Mountain in Sicily, eight Miles high and sixty in Compass. There are many of its furious Eruptions recorded in History, some of which have prov'd very fatal to the Neighbourhood; of which we shall instance only one, that began the 11th of March, 1669, and is thus described in the Philosophical Transactions, viz.

It broke out towards the Evening, on the South-East Side of the Mountain, about twenty Miles from the Old Mouth, and ten from the City of Catanea. The bellowing Noise of the Eruption was heard a hundred Miles off, to which Distance the Ashes were also carried. The Matter thrown out was a Stream of Metal and Minerals, render'd liquid by the Fierceness of the Fire, which boil'd up at the Mouth like Water at the Head of a great River; and having run a little Way, the Extremity thereof began to crust and cradle, turning into large Porus Stones, resembling Cakes of burning Sea-Coal. These came rolling and tumbling one over another, bearing down any common Building by their Weight, and burning whatever was combustible. At first the Progress of this Inundation was at the Rate of three Miles in twenty-four Hours, but afterwards scarce a Furlong in a Day; and thus continu'd for fifteen or sixteen Days together, running into the Sea close by the Walls of Catanea, and at length over the Walls into the City, where

where it did no considerable Damage, except to a Convent, which it almost destroyed.

In its Course it overwhelm'd fourteen Towns and Villages, containing three or four thousand Inhabitants; and it's very remarkable, that (during the whole Time of this Eruption, which was fifty-four Days) neither Sun nor Stars appear'd.

but tho' Catanea had this Time the good Fortune to escape the threatened Destruction, it was almost totally ruined in 1692 by an Earthquake, one of the most terrible in all History. It was not only felt all over Sicily, but likewise in Naples and Malta. The Shock was so violent that the People could not stand upon their Legs, and those that lay on the Ground were tossed from Side to Side, as if upon a rolling Billow. The Earth open'd in several Places, throwing up large Quantities of Water, and great Numbers perish'd in their Houses by the Fall of Rocks, rent from the Mountains. The Sea was violently agitated and roar'd dreadfully, Mount Ætna threw up vast Spires of Flame, and the Shock was attended with a Noise exceeding the loudest Claps of Thunder. Fifty-four Cities and Towns, with an incredible Number of Villages, were destroy'd, or greatly damaged; and it was computed, that near 60,000 People perished in different Parts of the Island, very few escaping the general and sudden Destruction.

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A List of Things necessary for young Gentlemen and Ladies to know, and which will be found of Use to them, in the common Concerns of Life.

- A** Ton is twenty hundered Weight.
A Ton of Wine is 252 Gallons.
A Pipe, or Butt, is 120 Gallons.
A Hogshead is 63 Gallons.
A Fodder of Lead, is nineteen Hundred and an half, which is 2184 lb.
A Tod of Wool is 28 lb.
A Pack 240 lb.
A Last 4368 lb.
A Last of Corn is ten Quarters, or 80 Bushels.
The Great Hundred, by which all heavy Goods are weighed, is 112 lb.
A Weigh of Cheese is 256 lb.
A Dicker of Hides is ten Skins.
A Quintal, or Kintal, is one hundred Weight.
A Load of Timber is 50 solid Feet.
A Barrel of Beer is 36 Gallons.
A Barrel of Ale is 32 Gallons.
A Roll of Vellum or Parchment, is 60 Skins.
A Bale of Paper is 10 Reams.
A Pream is 20 Quires.
A Quire is 24 Sheets.
A Palm or Hand is 4 Inches.
A Foot is 12 Inches.
A Yard is 3 Feet.
A Poie, or Perch, is 5 Yards and a Half.
A Furlong is 40 Perches.
A Mile is 8 Furlongs.

An Explanation of the most common Abbreviations, or Contractions of Words; and of Letters used for Brevity's Sake instead of Words.

A. or *Answ.* Answer.

A. B. or *B. A.* Batchelor of Arts.

Abp. Archbishop.

Acct. Accompt or Account.

A. D. Anno Domini, which signifies, in the Year of our Lord.

Adml. Admiral.

Adms. Administrators.

A. M. Anno Mundi, which signifies in the Year of the World.

A. M. Masters of Arts.

A. R. Anna Regina, Queen Anne: Or, *Anno Regina* in the Year of the Reign.

Bart. Baronet. *B. D.* Batchelor of Divinity.

Bp. Bishop, *B. V. M.* Blessed Virgin Mary.

Br. Brother.

C. A Hundred in Number, in Figures, thus, 100.

Cent. Centum, an Hundred Weight.

Chap. Chapter,

C. C. C. Corpus Christi College, in Oxford.

Capt. Captain. *Com.* Company. *Col.* Colonel.

Collr. Collector.

C. S. Custos Sigilli, Keeper of the Seal

C. P. S. Custos Privati Sigili, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Cr. Creditor. *Dk.* Duke.

D. D.

D. D. Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Doctor and Debtor,

Do. or *Dt.* Ditto, which signifies the *same*.

E. Earl. *Esq;* Esquire.

E. g. or *Ex. gr.* *Exempli gratia*, which signifies,
As for Example.

F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

G. R. *Georgius Rex*, King George.

Hon. Honourable.

Id. *Idem*, the same, *i. e.* *id. est.* that is.

K. King. *Kt.* Knight. *Km.* Kingdom.

Ld. Lord. *Ldp.* Lordship.

L. L. D. *Legum Doctor*, *i. e.* Doctor of Laws.

M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor*, Doctor of Physick.

Mr. Master. *Mrs.* Mistrefs. *M. S.* Manuscript.

M. S. S. Manuscripts.

M. S. *Memoriæ Sacrum*, Sacred to the Memory.

N. B. *Nota Bene*, Mark Well. *N. S.* New Style.

O. S. Old Style *Pr.* or *per.* By.

Per. Cent. By the Hundred.

P. S. *Postscript* or After-written.

q. d. *quasi dicat*, as if he shou'd say.

Rev. Reverend.

R. S. S. *Regiæ Theologiæ Socius*, Fellow of the
Royal Society.

S. Saint. *Sr.* Sir.

S. T. P. *Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor*, Doctor of
Divinity.

Ult. *Ultimum*, the Last. *V. Vide*, See.

Viz. *Videlicet*, to wit: Or, that is to say.

Wp. Worship. *Wm.* William.

Explanation of NUMBERS, express'd by LETTERS.

C.	—	—	One Hundred	—	100
CC.	—	—	Two Hundred		200
CCC.	—	—	Three Hundred		300
CCCC.	—	—	Four Hundred	—	400
D. or D.	—	—	Five Hundred	—	500
DC. or IDC.	—	—	Six Hundred	—	600
DCC. or IDCC.	—	—	Seven Hundred		700
DCCC. or IDCCC.	—	—	Eight Hundred		800
DCCCC. or IDCCCC.	—	}	Nine Hundred	—	900
M. or CI.	—	—	One Thousand	—	1000
M DCC XXXIX.		{	One Thousand Seven Hundred & Thirty-nine.	}	1739
M DCC LXIII.		{	One Thousand Seven Hundred & Sixty-three.	}	1763

N. B. A Less Numeral Letter set before a Greater, takes away from the Greater so many as the Lesser stands for; but being set after the Greater, adds so many to it as the Lesser stands for. — For Example, V. stands for five alone, but add I to it, thus IV. and it stands for four, and put I on the other Side, thus VI. and it stands for six. So X. alone stands for ten, but add I to it, thus IX. and it stands for nine, and put I to it on the other Side, thus XI. and is

becomes eleven. So L stands for fifty, but add X to it, thus XL. and it stands but for forty, because X takes away ten from the fifty; but put the X on the other Side, thus LX. and it is sixty. So C. stands for one hundred, but add X to it, thus XC. and it is but ninety; again, put the X on the other Side, thus CX. and it is one hundred and ten. So in all other Cases.

An Explanation of the Terms, Old-Style and New-Style

OLD-STYLE is the Computation of Time, according as 'twas settled by Julius Cæsar, which makes Christmas-Day the 25th of December, Lady-Day the 25th of March, Midsummer-Day the 24th of June, Michaelmas-Day the 29th of September, &c. This Style was used in England till Sept. the 2d, 1752, when by Act of Parliament it was set aside, and the New-Style immediately took Place.

The NEW-STYLE

Is the new Computation of Time, according to the Settlement of Pope Gregory XIII. which now goes 11 Days before the Old-Style, the 1st Day of the Month, among those who go by the Old-Style, being the twelfth with those who go by the New; so that their fix'd Festivals, who keep the New-Style, fall eleven Days before those who keep the Old. This New-Style is also used in most Places beyond Sea.

Of T A S T E.

Extracted from an ingenious Treatise on Education, lately published by Mr. James Barclay.

TA S T E with a nicer Eye surveys the Works of Nature, shuns every common Thought, and dwells only on such as raise the Admiration. In every Passion it marks the Power to please. By this inform'd, the Eye discerns the Charms of bounteous Nature, and sees them rise in regular Variety. Even in the Desert wild, Taste will support the Soul. It fills the dreary Waste with Sylvan Gods or Nymphs, and sings with them of Nature's wonderous Works.—— The Man of Taste discovers the same Elegance in the Order of his Family. Every Thing there resembles his own superior Fancy, and is distinguished in the several Parts with the same Regularity that Nature hath implanted in the original Principle, which governs and directs the Whole. The same natural Elegance adorns his Habitation, and makes a Paradise of all the Country round. Taste makes the Plans of Architecture rise with wonderful Variety, the fragrant Gardens bloom, and Woods and Meadows join in regular Confusion. In Conversation, Taste appears with the same Beauty and Pleasure. The greatest Number of Mankind see but a little Way into Nature, perceiving only the common Properties which are obvious to every Eye. Con-

versation with such People is dull, and informs
 us of no more than what one might discover,
 whether they spoke or were silent. There is a
 fine Horse, says one, and there is a fine House,
 says another. But the Man of Taste displays
 in strong expressive Language, the Harmony of
 every Part. And thus it is with regard to every
 other Object of Nature. They appear to him
 not as they strike the vulgar Eye, but, if I may
 use the Comparison, with the same Variety of
 Colour and Shape, as we perceive in the Wing of
 a small Insect, when observ'd through certain
 Glasses, every Object is gilded and adorn'd, as
 it were, which comes before a nice discerning
 Taste. How happy then, and how beyond Ex-
 pression, must be the Sensation of such as are
 bless'd with a superior Taste, which adorns the
 Face of Nature, fills us with strange Variety of
 Thoughts, and makes a Paradise of Earth!



LET-



LETTERS, POEMS,
TALES, AND FABLES,
FOR
AMUSEMENT and INSTRUCTION.

A Letter from Master JACKY CURIOUS in London, to his Mamma in the Country; giving a Description of the Tower, Monument, and St. Paul's Church.

Honour'd Madam,

AT my Departure, I remember you order'd me to send you Accounts of every Thing I saw remarkable in London; I will obey your Commands, as well as I can; but pray excuse my Defects, and let my Will plead for my Inability, to entertain my absent Friends.

I am just now come from seeing the Tower, Monument, and St. Paul's Cathedral, (Places which I remember to have heard much talk'd of in the Country) and which scarce any Body that comes to London omits seeing. The Tower, which stands by the Thames, is a large strong Building, surrounded with a high Wall, about a
 Q3 Mile

Mile in Compass, and a broad Ditch supplied with Water out of the River Thames. Round the outward Wall are Guns planted, which on extraordinary Occasions are fir'd. At the Entrance, the first Thing we saw was a Collection of Wild Beasts, viz. Lions, Panthers, Tygers, &c. also Eagles and Vultures: These are of no Sort of Use, and kept only for Curiosity and Shew. We next went to the Mint, (which is in the Tower observe) where we saw the Manner of coining Money, which is past my Art, especially in the Compass of a Letter, to describe. From thence we went to the Jewel Room, and saw the Crown of England, and other Regalia, which are well worth seeing, and gave me a great deal of Pleasure. The next is the Horse Armory, a grand Sight indeed; here are fifteen of our English Monarchs on Horseback, all dress'd in rich Armour, and attended by their Guards; but I think it not so beautiful as the next Thing we saw, which was the small Armory: This consists of Pikes, Muskets, Swords, Halberds, and Pistols, sufficient, as they told us, for threescore thousand Men; and are all placed in such beautiful Order, and in such different Figures, representing the Sun, Star and Garter, Half Moons, and such like, that I was greatly delighted with it; and they being all kept clean and scowered, made a most brilliant Appearance. Hence we went and saw the Train of Artillery, in the grand Storehouse, as they call it, which is fill'd with Cannon and Mortars, all extremely fine: Here

is also a Diving-Bell, with other Curiosities too tedious to mention ; which having examin'd, we came away and went to the Monument, which was built in Remembrance of the Fire of London : It is a curious lofty Pillar, 200 Feet high, and on the Top a Gallery, to which we went by tedious winding Stairs in the Inside ; from this Gallery we had a Survey of the whole City : And here having feasted our Eyes with the Tops of Houses, Ships, and a Multitude of Boats on the River Thames, we came down and went to St. Paul's Cathedral, which is a most magnificent Pile, and stands on high Ground near the Center of the City. This noble Building struck me with Surprize, and is admir'd by the whole World, as well for its beautiful Architecture as Heighth and Magnitude : It has a grand awful Choir, Chapel, a Dome finely painted by that masterly Hand Sir James Thornhill, a whispering Gallery, and other Curiosities with which I conclude my first Letter, and am,

Madam,

Your ever dutiful Son,

JOHN CURIOUS.

LETTER II.

Honour'd Madam,

I NOW proceed to acquaint you with my next Excursion, in Search of the Curiosities of this famous City, which was to Westminster-Abbey,

Abbey. This is really a magnificent ancient Building ; but what most surpriz'd me, was the vast Number of beautiful Monuments and Figures with which the Inside is adorn'd. Among such as were pointed out to me, as being remarkable, either for their Costliness or Beauty, I remember were those of the Duke of Newcastle, a magnificent and expensive Piece, Sir Isaac Newton, General Stanhope, and that exquisite Statue of Shakespear, which, I am told, is inimitable. When I had for some Time enjoyed the Pleasure of gazing at these, I was conducted into that Part of the Church where the Royal Monuments were placed. These, I thought were exceeding grand. But nothing surprized and delighted me so much as King Henry VIIth's Chapel, which for Beauty and Magnificence, I am told, far surpasses any Thing of that Kind in Europe. Here too, I saw the Chair in which the Kings of England are crown'd, which, I believe, is more regarded for its Antiquity, and the honourable Use it is assign'd to, than for any great Beauty it has, at least that I could discover.

The next Sight that entertained me, was the Effigies of King William and Queen Mary in Wax, as large as the Life, standing in their Coronation Robes : they are said to be very well done, and to bear a great Resemblance to the Life. Queen Anne, the Dutcheß of Richmond, the Duke of of Buckingham, &c. all of the same Composition, and richly dress'd, are there also. In short, there are so many Curiosities contain'd

in this venerable Repository, that, to describe one half of them, would as far exceed the Compass of a Letter, as of my Abilities to do Justice to them: However, I shall just mention some which appear'd to me most worthy Notice. But these must be the Subject of a future Letter from,

Honour'd Madam,

Your, &c.

LETTER III.

Honour'd Madam,

AS I have the Pleasure to find that my Letters, however mean in themselves, are agreeable to my dear Mamma, I shall continue my Account of some of those many Curiosities which I saw in Westminster-Abbey—Among the Monuments of our ancient Kings is that of Henry V. whose Effigy has lost its Head, which being of Silver, I am told, was stolen in the Civil Wars.

Here are two Coffins cover'd with Velvet, in which are said to be the Bodies of two Ambassadors, detain'd here for Debt; but what were their Names, or what Princes they serv'd, I could not learn.

Our Guide next shew'd us the Body of King Henry Vth's Queen, Catharine, in an open Coffin, who is said to have been a very beautiful Princess; but whose shrivell'd Skin, much resembling discoloured Parchment, may now serve

as

as a powerful Antidote to that Vanity with which frail Beauty is apt to inspire its Possessors.

Among the waxen Effigies, I had almost forgot to mention King Charles II. and his faithful Servant General Monk, whose furious Aspect has something terrible in it.

Not far from these is the Figure of a Lady, one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Elizabeth, who is said to have bled to Death, by only pricking her Finger with a Needle.

I must now return to those Monuments, which are in the open Part of the Church, and free to every one's Sight; for those I have been last speaking of are inclosed, and not to be seen without a small Gratuity to the Conductor.

Among these then, on the North Side, stand a magnificent Monument erected to Lady Carteret, for whose Death some Reports assign Cause something odd, viz, the late French King Lewis the XIVth's saying, That a Lady, (whom one of his Nobles compared to Lady Carteret) was handsomer than she.

Near this stands a grand Monument, of Lord Courcy, with an Inscription, signifying that one of his Ancestors had obtain'd a Privilege of wearing his Hat before the King.

Next these follow a Groupe of Statesmen, Warriors, Musicians, &c. among whom is Colonel Bingfield, who lost his Head by a Cannon Ball as he was remounting the Duke of Marlborough whose Horse had been shot under him.

The famous Musicians Purcell, Gibbons, Blow, and Crofts, have here their respective Monuments and Inscriptions ; as has also that eminent Painter Sir Godfrey Kneller, with an elegant Epitaph by Mr. Pope. As you enter the West Door of the Church, on the right Hand stands a Monument with a curious Figure of Secretary Craggs, on whom likewise Mr. Pope has bestowed a beautiful Epitaph. On the South Side is a costly Monument, erected by Queen Anne to the Memory of that brave Admiral Sir Cloudesly Shovel, who was shipwreck'd on the Rocks of Scilly. In the same Isle, and nearly opposite to this, is a beautiful Monument of White Marble, to the Memory of Thomas Thynne, of Long-Leat, in the County Wilts, Esq; who was shot in his Coach, on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682 : In the Front is cut the Figure of him in his Coach, with those of the three Assassins who murder'd him. At the End of this Isle, and on one Side of what is call'd the Poets Row, lies cover'd with a handsome Monument, and his Effigy as large as the Life, the very famous Dr. Busby, Master of Westminster School, whose strict Discipline and Severity are every where so much talk'd of.

I must now take Notice of the Poets, whose Monuments stand mostly contiguous. Here are the ancient Monuments of Chaucer and Spencer, with those of Ben. Johnson, Drayton, Milton, and Butler ; also of the great Dryden, the ingenious Philips, the divine Cowley, the harmonious
Prior,

Prior, and the inimitable Shakespear, of whose curious Effigy I have spoken before; nor must I omit the gentle Mr. John Gay; to whose Memory his Grace the Duke of Queensberry has erected a noble Monument, which Mr. Pope has adorn'd with a very elegant Inscription in Verse. I must here end my Remarks, but cannot take Leave of this venerable Place without observing, that it has many curious painted Windows, a noble Choir, a fine Organ, and a magnificent Altar-Piece. I am,

Honour'd Madam, &c.

The COUNTRY SQUIRE and his
Man JOHN. A TALE.

A Man of *Wisdom* may disguise
His Knowledge, and not seem too wise;
But take it for a constant Rule,
There's no concealing of a *Fool*.
Of this the Instances are plenty;
But one may serve as well as twenty.

A worthy Knight, of good Estate,
Prov'd to be so unfortunate;
That, with great Cost and fruitless Care,
He rear'd a *Blockhead* to his *Heir*.
But hoping it would mend the Breed
Shou'd he some prudent Damsel wed,
He sent him out to court a Lady,
Whose Father he'd engag'd already.

But

But first he charg'd him, on his Blessing,
 To keep in Mind this easy Lesson :
Humphry, says he, whate'er you do,
 Take Heed your Words be very few ;
 For you'll be counted wise, so long
 As you have Wit to hold your Tongue.
 And never feed too greedily
 On Custard, Pudding, or sweet Pye ;
 Lest your ungovern'd Appetite
 Bring Shame and Sorrow in the Night.
 But *John* shall go, and he'll advise ye ;
 And, let me tell you, *John's* no Nissey,
 —Here, *John*, d'ye mind give *Numps* a Touch
 Whene'er he talks or eats too much.
 Be sure take Heed he don't neglect
 To pay the Gentry great Respect
 And all our Services expresse,
 In handsome Terms, with good Address.
 Instructed thus, they both took Horse,
 And tow'ards the Lady bent their Course.
 Whilst *John* perform'd the Teacher's Part,
Numps got his Compliments by Heart ;
 Which he deliver'd in such Guise,
 They thought him tolerably wise :
 He held his Tongue ; this seem'd to be
 A Token of his Modesty.
 All pass'd on well 'till *Supper* came :
 O hateful Meal ! O hateful Name !
 Vile Author of poor *Humphry's* Shame.
 From ev'ry Dish, most nicely drest,
 Th' old Lady still supply'd her Guest.

R

All

But

All with Astonishment beheld
 His Plate oft empty, often fill'd.
 He eat; *John* pull'd, and pull'd again.
 Thy Pulls, oh *John*! were all in vain,
 For near him stood an Apple-Pye,
 On which he cast a greedy Eye,
 Then fill'd his Plate six Inches high.
John gave his Elbow many a Twitch;
 Thought *Numps*, our *John* may kiss my Breech;
 'Tis Apple-Pye—I'll eat my Fill,
 Let Consequence be what it will.
 Fatal Resolve! I dread to tell
 The Consequences which befall.
 Let sordid *Nightmen* tell the rest,
 Who *relish* the unsav'ry Jest.
 My *dainty Muse* wou'd fain have done;
 But Truth commands, she must go on.
 In the best Bed the Squire must lie,
 And *John* in Truckle-Bed just by;
 Who slept, 'till dismal Voice and Groan,
 At Midnight, cry'd, O help! dear *John*,
 Or else for ever I'm undone.
 For Heaven's Sake find some Excuse,
 The dev'lish Apple-Pye's broke loose:
 And as I lay upon't and roll'd it,
 The Bed's scarce big enough to hold it,
John awak'd, and thus began to pray;
 The Devil take all Fools, I say.
 Why, choak you, eat it up again,
 And lick the Sheets and Blankets clean.
 —What can be done?—Here, take my Shirt,
 And I'll come wallow in the Dirt,

Do you get up as soon as light ;
I'll lie, and try to set all right.

So said, so done ; up got the Squire,
And *John* lay tumbling in the Mire.
He lay 'till two brisk Lasses come
To make the Bed, and clean the Room,
Soon, in the Damask Bed, Friend *John*
Was spy'd, half bury'd in the Down.
What's here ? cries *Nell*, as I'm alive,
The Master rose soon after Five ;
Here is his Man, a lazy Loon.
Intends to lye a-bed 'till Noon.
Quoth *John*, I've had a tedious Night,
That Trundle-Bed has lam'd me quite ;
I turn'd in here to take some Rest ;
This is a comfortable Nest.

One Nap, dear Girl, is all I beg.
—A Nap ! *Sue*, give him some cold Pig,
Come, come, says *John*, don't play the Fool ;
I'm *laxative*, you'll make me pull,
And straining hard will force a Stool.
They pull'd, *John* squeez'd, and gave a Grunt,
Then cry'd aloud—Good Faith I've don't :
E'en thank yourselves.—Away ran *Nell*
And *Sue*, half poison'd with the Smell.

This Story slip't not, you may swear,
But quickly reach'd the Master's Ear.
His Lordship, tickled with the Whim,
Cou'd not forbear, at Dinner Time,
To banter *John*, nor did he fail
T' enlarge upon the curious Tale.

But seeing *John* with Shame cast down,
 He frankly tipt him Half a Crown.
John took't and bow'd—*Numps* sitting by,
 Seeing the Prize, with envious Eye,
 Into *John's* Fob directly go,
 Cry'd out aloud, Why, *John*, you know
 The Half Crown is by Right *my* Due;
 'Twas *I* be—t the Bed, not *you*.

Oh Blunder! never to be mended;
 This one wise Speech the Courtship ended,
 Home trotted *John*, in doleful Dumps;
 And far behind sneak'd hopeful *Numps*.
 The Lady, thus diverted by her Squire,
 Found out a *cleanlier* Lover to lie by her.

A memorable Saying of the Duke de ORLEANS
 at the Surrender of Graveling, with a gene-
 rous Action of that Prince.

WHEN Graveling was surrendered to the
 Duke of Orleans, just as he entered the
 Town he was heard to say these Words: ' Let
 ' us endeavour, by generous Actions, to win the
 ' Hearts of all Men; so we may hope for a daily
 ' Victory. Let the French learn from me this
 ' new Way of Conquest, to subdue Men by Mercy
 ' and Clemency.'

With what a matchless Virtue did this Prince
 dismiss a Gentleman that was hir'd to murder
 him! This Assassin was suffer'd to pass into the
 Duke's Bed-Chamber one Morning early, pre-
 tending

tending Business of great Moment from the Queen. As soon as the Duke cast his Eyes on him, he spoke thus; ' I know thy Business, Friend; thou art sent to take away my Life. What Hurt have I done thee? It is now in my Power, with a Word, to have thee cut in Pieces before my Face. But I pardon thee, go thy Way, and see my Face no more.

The Gentleman, stung with his own Guilt, and astonished at the excellent Nature of this Prince, fell on his Knees, confessed his Design, and who employed him: And having promised eternal Gratitude for this Royal Favour, departed without any other Notice taken of him; and fearing to tarry in France, enter'd himself into the Service of the Spanish King. It was his Fortune afterwards to encounter the Duke of Orleans in a Battle in Flanders. The Duke, at that Instant, was oppress'd with a Crowd of Germans, who surrounded him; and, in the Conflict, he lost his Sword; which this Gentleman perceiving, nimbly stept to him, and delivered one into the Duke's Hand, saying withal, ' Now reap the Fruit of thy former Clemency. Thou gavest me my Life, now I put thee in a Capacity to defend thy own.' The Duke, by this Means at length escap'd the Danger he was in; and that Day the Fortune of War was on his Side. The French had a considerable Victory.

You see by this, that heroic Actions have something Divine in them, and attract the Favours of Heaven. No Man ever was a Loser by good

Works ; for though he be not presently rewarded, yet, in Length of Time, some happy Emergency arises to convince him, ‘ That virtuous Men are the Darlings of Providence.’

The Story of ALNASCAR, the Persian Glassman.

ALNASCAR was a very idle Fellow, who during his Father’s Life would never set his Hand to any Business. When his Father died, he left him to the Value of a hundred thousand Drachmas in Persian Money. Alnascar, in order to make the best of it, laid it out it in Glasses, Bottles, and the finest Earthen Ware. These he pil’d up in a large open Basket, and having made Choice of a very little Shop, plac’d the Basket at his Feet, and lean’d his Back against the Wall in Expectation of Customers : As he sat in this Posture, with his Eyes upon the Basket, he fell into a most amusing Train of Thought, and was overheard by one of his Neighbours as he talk’d by himself, in the following Manner,

‘ This Basket, says he, cost me at the Wholesale Merchants one hundred Drachmas, which is all that I have in the World. I shall quickly make two hundred of it by selling it in Retail. These two hundred Drachmas will in a very little Time arise to four hundred, which of Course will in Time amount to four thousand, four thousand cannot fail of making eight thousand.

‘ As

' As soon as by this Means I am Master of ten
 ' thousand, I will lay aside my Trade of Glas-
 ' man, and turn Jeweller. I shall then deal in
 ' Diamonds, Pearls, and all Sorts of rich Stones.
 ' When I have got together as much Wealth as
 ' I can well desire, I'll make a Purchase of the
 ' finest House I can find, with Land Slaves, Eu-
 ' nuchs and Horses; I shall then begin to enjoy
 ' myself and make a Noise in the World: I will
 ' not however stop there, but still continue my
 ' Traffic 'till I have got together a hundred thou-
 ' sand Drachmas; I shall naturally set myself on
 ' the Foot of a Prince, and will demand the
 ' Grand Vizier's Daughter in Marriage, after
 ' having represented to that Minister the Infor-
 ' mation which I have received of the Beauty,
 ' Wit, Discretion, and other high Qualities
 ' which his Daughter possesses, I will let him
 ' know, at the same Time, that it is my Inten-
 ' tion to make him a Present of a thousand Pieces
 ' of Gold on our Marriage Night. As soon as I
 ' have married the Grand Vizier's Daughter, I'll
 ' buy her ten black Eunuchs, the youngest and
 ' best that can be got for Money. I must after-
 ' wards make my Father-in-Law a Visit with a
 ' great Train of Equipage, and when I am
 ' plac'd at his Right Hand, which he will do of
 ' Course, if it be only to honour his Daughter, I
 ' will give him the thousand Pieces of Gold which
 ' I promised him, and afterwards, to his great
 ' Surprise, will present him another of the same
 ' Value with some short Speech, as, " Sir, you
 ' see

“ see I am a Man of my Word, I always give
 “ more than I promise.” When I have brought
 “ the Princess to my House, I shall take particu-
 “ lar Care to breed her in a due Respect to me,
 “ before I give the Reins to Love and Dalliance.
 “ To this End I shall confine her to her own
 “ Apartment, make her a short Visit, and talk
 “ but little to her. Her Woman will represent
 “ to me, that she is inconsolable by reason of my
 “ Unkindness, and beg me with Tears to caress
 “ her, and let her sit down by me: But I shall
 “ remain inexorable and turn my Back upon her.
 “ Her Mother will then come and bring her
 “ Daughter to me, as I am seated on my-Sofa.
 “ The Daughter, with Tears in her Eyes, will
 “ fling herself at my Feet, and beg of me to re-
 “ ceive her into my Favour. Then will I, to
 “ imprint in her a thorough Veneration for my
 “ Person, draw up my Leg, and spurn her from
 “ me with my Foot, in such a Manner, that she
 “ shall fall down several Paces from the Sofa.’

Alnascar, was intirely swallowed up in this
 chimerical Vision, and could not forbear acting
 with his Foot what he had in his Thoughts: So
 that unluckily striking his Basket of brittle
 Ware, which was the Foundation of all his
 Grandeur, he kick’d his Glasses to a great Di-
 stance from him into the Street, and broke them
 in ten thousand Pieces.

The APPLICATION.

From IDLENESS, (as Solomon wisely observes) cometh Poverty, Servitude, fruitless Wishes, Hunger, and Beggary. If ALNASCAR had employed his Time as he ought, in selling and disposing of his Ware to the best Advantage, he wou'd not have thus destroyed his whole Fortune by a Kick, in that idle unaccountable Reverie.

Whatever your Station in Life may be, always bear in Mind Bishop Saunderson's Maxim: 'That idle Gentlemen, and idle Beggars, are the very Pest of the Commonwealth.'

The remarkable Story of GIOTTO, an Italian Painter, and his Crucifix.

IT was a cruel and inhuman Caprice of an Italian Painter, (I think his Name was Giotto) who designing to draw a Crucifix to the Life, wheedled a poor Man to suffer himself to be bound to the Cross an Hour, at the End of which he should be released again, and receive a considerable Gratuity for his Pains. But instead of this, as soon as he had him fast on the Cross, he stabbed him dead, and then fell to drawing. He was esteemed the greatest Master in all Italy at that Time; and having this Advantage of a dead Man hanging on a Cross before him, there's no Question but he made a matchless Piece of Work on't,

As

As soon as he had finish'd, his Picture, he carried it to the Pope, who was astonish'd, as at a Prodigy of Art, highly extolling the Exquisite-ness of the Features and Limbs, the languishing pale Deadness of the Face, the unaffected Sink-ing of the Head : In a Word, he had drawn to the Life, not only that Privation of Sense and Motion, which we call Death, but also the very Want of the least vital Symptom.

This is better understood than expressed, every Body knows, that it is a Master-piece to represent a Passion or a Thought well and natural, Much greater is it to describe the total Absence of these interior Faculties, so as to distinguish the Figure of a dead Man from one that is only asleep.

Yet all this, and much more, could the Pope discern in the admirable Draught which Giotto presented him. And he liked it so well, that he resolved to place it over the Altar of his own Chapel. Giotto told him, since he liked the Copy so well, he would shew him the Original, if he pleased.

What dost thou mean by the Original, said the Pope? Wilt thou shew me Jesus Christ on the Cross in his own Person? No, replied Giotto; but I'll shew your Holiness the Original from whence I drew this, if you will absolve me from all Punishment. The good old Father suspecting something extraordinary from the Painter's thus capitulating with him promised on his Word to pardon him; which Giotto believing, immediately told him where it was; and attending

ing him to the Place, as soon as they were entered, he drew a Curtain back which hung before the dead Man on the Cross, and told the Pope what he had done.

The Holy Father, extremely troubled at so inhuman and barbarous an Action, repealed his Promise, and told the Painter he should surely be put to an exemplary Death.

Giotto seemed resigned to the Sentence pronounced upon him, and only begged Leave to finish the Picture before he died, which was granted him. In the mean while, a Guard was set upon him to prevent his Escape. As soon as the Pope had caused the Picture to be delivered into his Hands, he takes a Brush, and dipping it into a Sort of Stuff he had ready for that Purpose, daubs the Picture all over with it, so that nothing now could be seen of the Crucifix; for it was quite effaced in all outward Appearance.

This made the Pope stark mad; he stamp'd, foam'd, and rav'd like one in a Frenzy: He swore the Painter, should suffer the most cruel Death that could be invented, unless he drew another full as good as the former, for if but the least Grace was missing, he would not pardon him; but if he would produce an exact Parallel, he should not only give him his Life, but an ample Reward in Money.

The Painter, as he had Reason, desired this under the Pope's Signet, that he might not be in Danger of a second Repeal; which was granted him. And then he took a wet Sponge, and
wiped

wiped off all the Varnish he had daubed on the Picture, and the Crucifix appeared the same in all Respects as it was before.

The Pope, who looked upon this as a great Secret, being ignorant of the Arts which the Painters use, was ravished at the strange Metamorphosis. And to reward the Painter's treble Ingenuity, he absolved him from all his Sins, and the Punishment due to them; ordering moreover, his Steward to cover the Picture with Gold as a farther Gratuity for the Painter. And they say, this Crucifix is the Original, by which the most famous Crucifixes in Europe are drawn

A Letter to the Hon. Lady Miss CAVENDISH
HOLLES HARLEY, by Mr. PRIOR.

MY noble, lovely, little Peggy.
Let this, my first Epistle, beg ye
At Dawn of Morn, and Close of Even,
To lift your Heart and Hands to Heaven:
In double Beauty, say your Pray'r,
Our Father first, then *Notre Pere*.
And, dearest Child, along the Day,
In ev'ry Thing you do and say,
Obey and please my Lord and Lady,
So God shall love, and Angels aid ye.
If to these Precepts you attend
No second Letter need I send,
And so I rest your constant Friend.

M. P.
TRUTH

T R U T H and F A L S H O O D. A T A L E.

ONCE on a Time, in Sun-shine Weather,
Falshood and *Truth* walk'd out together,
 The neighb'ring Woods and Lawns to view,
 As Opposites will sometimes do.
 Thro' many a blooming Mead they past,
 And at a Brook arriv'd at last.
 The purling Stream, the Margin green,
 With Flowers bedeck'd, a vernal Scene,
 Invited each itin'rant Maid
 To rest a while beneath the Shade ;
 Under a spreading Beach they sat,
 And pass'd the Time with female Chat ;
 Whilst each their Character maintain'd,
 One spoke her Thoughts, the other feign'd,
 At length, quoth *Falshood*, Sister *Truth*,
 For so she call'd her from her Youth,
 What if, to shun yon sultry Beam,
 We bathe in this delightful Stream ;
 The Bottom smooth, the Water clear,
 And there's no prying Shepherd near ?
 With all my Heart, the Nymph reply'd,
 And threw her snowy Robes aside ;
 Stript herself naked to the Skin,
 And with a Spring leapt headlong in.
Falshood more leisurely undrest,
 And laying by her tawdry Vest,
 Trick'd herself out in *Truth's* Array
 And cross the Meadow tript away.

From this curst Hour, the *fraudful* Dame
 Of sacred *Truth* usurps the Name,
 And with a vile perfidious Mind;
 Roams far and near to cheat Mankind;
 False Sighs suborns, and artful Tears,
 And starts with vain pretended Fears;
 In Visits still appears most wise,
 And rolls at Church her Saint-like Eyes.
 Talks very much, plays idle Tricks,
 While rising Stock her Conscience pricks;
 When being, poor Thing, extremely gravel'd,
 She Secrets op'd, and all unravel'd,
 But on she will; and Secrets tell,
 Of *John* and *Joan*, and *Ned* and *Nell*,
 Reviling ev'ry one she knows,
 As Fancy leads beneath the Rose.
 Her Tongue so voluble and kind,
 It always runs before her Mind;
 As Times do serve she slyly pleads,
 And copious Tears still shew her Needs,
 With Promises as thick as Weeds —
 Speak *pro* and *con.* is wond'rous civil,
 To-day a *Saint*, To-morrow *Devil*.

Poor *Truth* she stript, as has been said,
 And naked left the lovely *Maid*;
 Who scorning from her Cause to wince,
 Has gone stark-naked ever since;
 And ever *naked* will appear,
 Belov'd by *all* who *Truth* revere.

Fable of the HARE and many FRIENDS.
By Mr. GAY.



FRRIENDSHIP, like Love, is but a Name,
Unless to one you stint the Flame,
The Child, who many Fathers share,
Hath seldom known a Father's Care;
'Tis thus in Friendships; who depend
On many, rarely find a Friend.

A Hare, who, in a civil Way,
Comply'd with ev'ry Thing, like Gay,
Was known by all the bestial Train,
Who haunt the Wood, or graze the Plain:
Her Care was, never to offend,
And ev'ry Creature was her Friend.

As forth she went at early Dawn
 To taste the Dew-besprinkled Lawn,
 Behind she hears the Hunter's Cries,
 And from the deep-mouth'd Thunder flies;
 She starts, she stops, she pants for Breath,
 She hears the near Advance of Death;
 She doubles to mislead the Hound,
 And measures back her mazy Round;
 'Till, fainting in the public Way,
 Half dead with Fear she gasping lay.

What Transports in her Bosom grew,
 When first the Horse appear'd in View!

Let me, says she, your Back ascend,
 And owe my Safety to a Friend;
 You know my Feet betray my Flight,
 To Friendship ev'ry Burden's light.

The Horse reply'd, Poor honest Puss,
 It grieves my Heart to see thee thus;
 Be comforted, Relief is near;
 For all your Friends are in the Rear.

She next the stately Bull implor'd;
 And thus reply'd the mighty Lord,
 Since ev'ry Beast alive can tell
 That I sincerely wish you well,
 I may, without Offence, pretend
 To take the Freedom of a Friend;
 Love calls me hence; a fav'rite Cow
 Expects me near yon Barley Mow:
 And when a Lady's in the Case,
 You know all other Things give place.
 To leave you thus might seem unkind;
 But see, the Goat is just behind.

The Goat remark'd her Pulse was high,
 Her languid Head ; her heavy Eye ;
 My Back, says he, may do you Harm ;
 The Sheep's at Hand, and Wool is warm.

The Sheep was feeble, and complain'd,
 His Sides a Load of Wool sustain'd.
 Said he was slow, confest his Fears ;
 For Hounds eat Sheep as well as Hares,

She now the trotting Calf address,
 To save from Death a Friend distress.

Shall I, says he, of tender Age,
 In this important Care engage ?
 Older and abler past you by ;
 How strong are those ! how weak am I !
 Should I presume to bear you hence,
 Those Friends of mine may take Offence,
 Excuse me then. You know my Heart,
 But dearest Friends, alas, must part !
 How shall we all lament : Adieu,
 For see the Hounds are just in View,

Advice to a young Man upon his Entrance into
the World. By the Rev. Dr. WATTS,

CURINO was a Man brought up to a reputable Trade; the Term of this Apprenticeship was almost expired, and he was contriving how he might venture into the World with Safety, and pursue Business with Innocence and Success. Among his near Kindred, Serenus was one, a Gentleman of considerable Character in the sacred Profession; and after he had consulted with his Father, who was a Merchant of great Esteem and Experience, he also thought fit to seek a Word of Advice from the Divine. Serenus had such a Respect for his young Kinsman, that he set his Thoughts at Work on this Subject, and with some tender Expressions, which melted the Youth into Tears, he put into his Hand a Paper of his best Counsels. Curino entered upon Business, pursued his Employment with uncommon Advantage, and under the Blessing of Heaven advanced himself to a considerable Estate. He lived with Honour in the World, and gave a Lustre to the Religion which he profess'd; and after a long Life of Piety and Usefulness, he died with a sacred Composure of Soul, under the Influences of the Christian Hope. Some of his Neighbours wondered at his Felicity in this World, joined with so much Innocence, and such severe Virtue. But after his Death this Paper was found in his Closet, which was drawn up by
his

his Kinsman in holy Orders, and was supposed to have a large Share in procuring his Happiness,

I. **K**INSMAN, I presume you desire to be happy here, and hereafter: You know there are a thousand Difficulties which attend this Pursuit; some of them perhaps you foresee, but there are Multitudes which you could never think of. Never trust therefore to your own Understanding in the Things of this World, where you can have the Advice of a wise and faithful Friend; nor dare venture the more important Concerns of your Soul, and your eternal Interests in the World to come, upon the mere Light of Nature, and the Dictates of your own Reason; since the Word of God, and the Advice of Heaven, lies in your Hands. Vain and thoughtless indeed are those Children of Pride, who chuse to turn Heathens in the Midst of Great-Britain; who live upon the mere Religion of Nature and their own Stock, when they have been trained up among all the superior Advantages of Christianity, and the Blessings of divine Revelation and Grace.

II. Whatsoever your Circumstances may be in this World; still value your Bible as your best Treasure; and whatsoever be your Employment here, still look upon Religion as your best Business. Your Bible contains eternal Life in it, and all the Riches of the Upper World; and Religion is the only Way to become a Possessor of them.

III. To

III. To direct your Carriage towards God, converse particularly with the Book of Psalms; David was a Man of sincere and eminent Devotion. To behave aright among Men, acquaint yourself with the whole Book of Proverbs: Solomon was a Man of large Experience and Wisdom. And to perfect your Directions in both these, read the Gospels and the Epistles; you will find the best of Rules and the best of Examples there, and those more immediately suited to the Christian Life.

IV. As a Man, maintain strict Temperance and Sobriety, by a wise Government of your Appetites and Passions; as a Neighbour, influence and engage all around you to be your Friends, by a Temper and Carriage made up of Prudence and Goodness; and let the Poor have a certain Share in your yearly Profits. As a Trader, keep that golden Sentence of our Saviour's ever before you, *Whatsoever you would that Men should do unto you, do you also unto them.*

V. In every Affair of Life, begin with God, Consult him in every Thing that concerns you. View him as the Author of all your Blessings and all your Hopes, as your best Friend and your eternal Portion. Meditate on him in this View, with a continual Renewal of your Trust in him, and a daily Surrender of yourself to him, till you feel that you love him most entirely, that you serve him with sincere Delight, and that you cannot live a Day without God in the World.

VI. Make

VI. Make Prayer a Pleasure and not a Task, and then you will not forget nor omit it. If ever you have lived in a praying Family, never let it be your Fault if you do not live in one always. Believe that Day, that Hour, or those Minutes to be all wasted and lost, which any worldly Pretences would tempt you to save out of the public Worship of the Church, the certain and constant Duties of the Closet, or any necessary Services for God and Godliness. Beware lest a Blast attend it, and not a Blessing. If God had not reserved one Day in seven to himself, I fear Religion would have been lost out of the World; and every Day of the Week is exposed to a Curse, which has no Morning Religion.

VII. Remember that the Honour which comes from God, the Approbation of Heaven, and of your own Conscience, are infinitely more valuable than all the Esteem or Applause of Men. Dare not venture one Step out of the Road to Heaven, for fear of being laughed at for walking strictly in it. 'Tis a poor Religion that cannot stand against a Jest.

VIII. Keep this Thought ever in your Mind, 'Tis a World of Vanity and Vexation in which you live; the Flatteries and Promises of it are vain and deceitful; prepare therefore to meet Disappointments. Many of its Occurrences are teizing and vexatious. In every ruffling Storm without, possess your Spirit in Patience, and let all be calm and serene within. Clouds and Tempests are only found in the lower Skies: the
Heavens

Heavens above are very bright and clear. Let your Heart and Hope dwell much in these serene Regions; live as a Stranger here on Earth, but as a Citizen of Heaven, if you will maintain a Soul at Ease.

IX. Ever carry about with you such a Sense of the Uncertainty of every Thing in this Life, and of Life itself, as to put nothing off till To-morrow, which you can conveniently do To-day. Dilatory Persons are frequently exposed to Surprise and Hurry in every Thing that belongs to them: The Time is come, and they are unprepared. Let the Concerns of your Soul and your Shop, your Trade and Religion, lie always in such Order, as far as possible, that Death, at a short Warning, may be no Occasion of a disquieting Tumult in your Spirit, and that you may escape the Anguish of a bitter Repentance in a dying Hour. Farewell.

Phronimus, a considerable East-India Merchant, happen'd upon a Copy of these Advices about the Time when he permitted his Son to commence a Partnership with him in his Trade; he transcribed them with his own Hand, and made a Present of them to the Youth, together with the Articles of Partnership. Here, young Man, said he, is a Paper of more worth than these Articles. Read it over once a Month, till 'tis wrought in your very Soul and Temper. Walk by these Rules, and I can trust my Estate in your Hands. Copy out these Counsels in your Life, and you will make me and yourself easy and happy.

The

The dying Words and Behaviour of three Great Men, when just quitting the Stage of Life.

SIR Francis Walsingham, towards the End of his Life, grew very melancholy, and writ to the Lord Burleigh to this Purpose:—‘ We have lived long enough to our Country, to our Fortunes, and to our Sovereign; it is high Time we begin to live to ourselves, and to our God.’

Sir Henry Wotton, who had gone on several Embassies, and was intimate with the greatest Princes, chose from all to retire, saying, The utmost Happiness a Man could attain to, was to be at Leisure to *be*, and to *do* Good; never reflecting on his former Years, but with Tears he would say, ‘ How much Time have I to repent of! and how little to do it in.’

Philip III. King of Spain, seriously reflecting upon the Life he had led in the World, cried out upon his Death-Bed, How happy were I, had I spent these twenty-three Years that I have held my Kingdom, *in a Retirement!* saying to his Confessor, ‘ My Concern is for my Soul, not my Body.’



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